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The Bombay Gaz

No. 28,912—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1892.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. CLYDE	4156	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
† ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H Moule	10th "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	17th "
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	31st "
				1893.
†* ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.I. VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th "
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
B.I. PEKIN	3908	750	T. S. Angus	28th "
† SIAM	3030	500	H. T. Weigheil	4th Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th "
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th "
B.I. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
† SIAM	3 50	500	H. T. Weigheil	4th March.
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M.PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weigheil	1st April.
B.I. ROME	5545	12 0	A. B. Daniell	8th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	W. A. Wheler	18th April.
				Saturday.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheil	29th "
B.I. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipped there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipped there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo.

26th Nov.	14th Dec.	11th Jan.
	28th Dec.	24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 14, 1892.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov., 17, 1892.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec.
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A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
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INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ORION	G. Wallusching	3,200	600	8th Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, November 22, 1892.

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TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

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RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

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S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 30th November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF, VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd December, noon, calling at Verawal, Porebunder, Mangrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh in the foregoing order.

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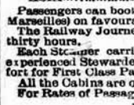
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 4th December, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 tons, on the 1st December, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th November, 1892. Agents.

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Vessel.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
WERNETH HALL	W. G. Rothwell	4100	500	16th Dec. 1892.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. For Fares and other particulars apply to

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ANCHOR LINE.



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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
ASIA	3,569	Jas. Laird	28th Dec.

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The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

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II.

Dear Mrs. BOND,—
I am going to-day, good-bye, and God bless you. I will write to you from London.
Please give bearer my belt.

Yours affectionately,
Sept. 7th, 47, Watson's Hotel. E. E.

III.

Extract.

ADEN, 22nd Sept. 1892.

My Dear Mrs. BOND,—
. . I have missed You so much. I got so dependent on a little love, and you have been so good and kind to me. I will never forget how kind you were to me through that dreadful illness. I never felt so desolate in my life, and you were such a comfort to me, &c., &c.

Yours affectionately,
E. E.

IV.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness; she is clever; has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well-doing.

G. G.

Colaba, Bombay, October 7th, 1892.

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ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill	13	8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Doe-skin		
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, Khakee		

LADIES'

CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection	8	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk and Velvet pad	12	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, well Ventilated and light, lined Silk and Velvet pad	13	8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk and Velvet pad	15	8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known [illegible] with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a [illegible] above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing [illegible]

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

...ny's
...ox Seats, ...Pit, Re. 1. ...econd and
...p.m.

...PERA,
...DECIMA."
...COMEDY,
...y F. C. Burnand.
...Productions.
...esire,
...M-DE-AY
...by Miss Vera Patey.
...nt will be given.

...AT NOTICE.
...ICE.

...for the Supply to the ...ment of the undermentioned arti- ...t the Stations noted below for one ... to 31st March 1894 will be received ...tive Commissariat Officers and the ...eper General (hereinafter referred to ... Officer) at Aden up to 11 A.M. (local ...d Karachi up to 1 P.M. (local time) and ... to 1-30 P.M. (Madras time) on the dates ... and there opened in the presence of all ...choose to attend.
...will be received except on forms obtainable ...ctive Chief and Executive Commissariat ...e Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, ...ll as any information required regarding the ... be given on application to the Commissariat ...cerned. No addition or alteration must be made ...er forms.
...s of tenderers will not be accepted; they should ...ir marks verified by witnesses.
...overs to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of ...&c.," as the case may be.
...The tender should be for all the articles comprised in ...schedule. The Commissariat Officer and Commissary-...eral shall have the power to accept a tender in whole or ...art, or to reject a tender without assigning any cause ...so doing, but in the event of the tender being accepted in ...rt only, and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, ...e whole earnest-money deposited for the article or articles in question will be confiscated.
6. Each tender must be accompanied with separate earnest money for each description of article in Government Promissory notes or Treasury receipt.* Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.
* The receipt may be for currency notes or cash.
7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.
8. Samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at the Chief and Executive Commissariat Offices and the Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office.

Stations.	Description of Articles.	Tender & Schedules.	Tenders to be received on
Poona, Satara, Purandhar, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Indore, Nasirabad, Taraghur, Neemuch, Deesa, Abu, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Devlali, Khandala, Kampti, Sitabaldi, Jabalpur, Saugor, Pachmarhi, Karachi, Hyderabad, Aden	(a) Rice and Salt	98 & 100	5th Jan. 1893.
	Tinning Cooking Utensils	98 & 100	5th do.
	(b) Bran for Horses	98 & 100	9th do.
	Aerated Waters	98 & 100	11th do.
	Stationery and Book-binding	98 & 100	11th do.
	Ice	98 & 100	11th do.
	Butter and Milk	98 & 100	16th do.
	Chickens and Eggs	98 & 100	16th do.
	(c) Packing Cases	98 & 100	16th do.
	(c) Gunny Bags	98 & 100	18th do.
	(c) Hired Coolies	98 (O.)	18th do.
	Auctioning Sale of Government Stores	98 (U.)	18th do.
	Barley	98 & 100	23rd do.
	Cooltee, Gram, Mucca, &c	98 & 100	23rd do.
	Shoeing Cattle	98 & 100	25th do.
	Purchase of Cattle Litter	98 & 100	25th do.
	Purchase of Hides, Skins, &c	99 (B.)	30th do.
	Purchase of Offals, &c	99 (C.)	30th do.
	Miscellaneous Articles not included in any of the authorized Tenders and Schedule Forms	98 & 100	30th do.
Mhow, Neemuch, Nasirabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Kamptee, Jabalpur, Hyderabad	Khus tatties and appurtenances	98 (L.)	3rd do.
Aden, Storekeeper-General for Aden	Lime juice	98 & 100	5th do.
Aden	Water-supply at Zaila	98 & 100	5th do.
Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay	Tow, Country	98 & 100	9th do.
	Country carts	98 (N.)	9th do.
	Boat Tonnage, Sea Carriage and Coolies for loading and unloading Boats, &c	98 & 100	9th do.
	Hired Conveyance (Horse Carriage for Passengers)	98 & 100	9th do.
Karachi	Hired Boat Tonnage	98 & 100	9th do.
Bombay	Carriage for conveyance of Funeral Parties	98 & 100	9th do.
Karachi, Hyderabad	Lucerne and Green Kurbee or Jowari	98 & 100	18th do.
Jabalpur, Saugor & Jabalpur for Saugor	Bhoosa for Transport Animals	98 & 100	30th do.
Bombay, Poona, Mhow, Karachi, Hyderabad	Coffins	98 & 100	30th do.
Bombay, Poona, Karachi, Aden	Fish, Salted	98 & 100	30th do.
Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, Karachi	Provisions for Native Troops (Gram, Parched Powa, &c)	98 & 100	2nd Feb. 1893.
Bombay for Khandala, Jabalpur, Saugor, Pachmarhi, Ahmedabad, Deesa for Abu	Bread, Flour, &c.	98 & 100	6th do.
Jabalpur, Ahmedabad, Deesa for Abu, Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, for Ahmedabad, Abu and Jabalpur	Machine-made Flour for making Bread	98 & 100	6th do.
Poona, Mhow, Ahmedabad, Kamptee, Karachi	Wheat	98 & 100	6th do.
Poona, Mhow, Karachi, Aden, Poona	Purchase of Surplus Flour form the Government Bakery	98 & 100	9th do.
	Purchase of Coals Cinders from the Govt. Bakery	98 & 100	9th do.

(a) Tenders for Rice and Salt will not be invited at Aden.
(b) Tenders will not be invited for Bran at Bombay and Ahmednagar.
(c) Tenders for Packing Cases, Gunny Bags and Hired Coolies at Bombay will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

G. C. DOBBS, Major,
for Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office: Poona, 21st November 1892.

...S.

...the BOM- ... in February, ...s should reach ...y, by the 23rd ...obtained on appli-
...MPBELL,
...norary Secretary.

...ESPONSIBILITY ...NGTON MAUDE, in our ...92.
...LSON AND Co.
...92

...AND RESPONSIBILITY ...ORTHINGTON MAUDE, in our Bimlipatam, CEASED as on 30th
...ART HALL AND Co.
...ovember, 1892.

...CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

...s hereby given that the Com- ...the Chamber of Commerce have appointed ...ys for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ...e Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the ...the year 1893:—
...Y and WEDNESDAY, 6th and 7th December, ...lection of Chairman.
...DAY and FRIDAY, 15th and 16th December, 1892, ...ection of Deputy Chairman.
...llot Box will be open at the Offices of the Chamber ...A.M. till 6 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce: Bombay, 28th November 1892.

DARING BURGLARY AT CALCUTTA CATHEDRAL.

[Extract from the *Englishman* of Calcutta, October 5th, 1892.]

"A very daring burglarious attempt was made last Sunday night at St. Paul's Cathedral. The burglars failed in their efforts to gain access to the contents of a Safe, which, fortunately, was one of Chubb's make, supplied to the Cathedal authorities by Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co., who are Messrs. Chubb's Agents. The Safe contained the Gold Communion Service presented to the Cathedral by the Queen, besides a large sum of collection money, which had accumulated during the holidays."

CHUBB'S SAFES.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
[ESTABLISHED, 1847.]

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JOSEY BHIMJI HARIKAM, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.
LADHIBAI, widow of the said deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 22nd day of November in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 22nd Day of November, 1892.
Messrs. MULJI & RAGHOWJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

A CHARMING SELECTION OF
'XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS
FOR THE SEASON, 1892-93.

THE Selection of our Cards is most carefully and tastefully made from the well-known English and Foreign Manufacturers.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL!!

These Cards are second to none in Elegance, Neatness, Style, Designs, and Wordings; and comprising of the following Series to select from:—

Chromos, Ivorine, Fancy, Mechanical, Embossed Chromos, Folding Patterns, Relief, Jewelled, Transparent, Refracting Floral, Religious, Hand Painted, Sliding, Mounted in Silk, Plush, Satin and Popular Indian Views.

Before you purchase Cards for Home-sending, please have a look at our Stock.

BOOKLETS! BOOKLETS!! BOOKLETS!!!

That instruct and amuse Children and Young Folks!

Up-country Orders carefully executed and promptly attended to.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
IN GREAT VARIETIES, NEW AND NOVEL, PRICED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

23, Hummum St. } MADON, SONS & Co., { Fort, Bombay,
OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4	0	Per 100
TRABUCOS	" 3	12	"
COQUETAS	" 3	8	"

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs. 4	0	Per 100
" 2	" 3	12	"

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

MALTA CIGARS.
"SEMIRAMIS"
(The GENUINE Brand.)
VERY CHOICE.

REAL BURMAHS,
REAL HAVANNAHS,
AND
DUTCH CIGARS.
By direct importation.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...£2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
Total Annual Income £1,500,000
AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR LANDLORDS AND CONTRACTORS.
SALE OF RICH, VALUABLE AND FANCY COLORED MUSLIN SHEET GLASSES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Meadows Street, the following goods on account and at the risk of whom it may concern.

75 cases real English-make of a well-known maker very rich, valuable and fancy colored muslin sheet glasses, sizes 20 by 16, 22 by 28, 24 by 20 and 26 by 31 inches.

Each one case will be put up for sale for the convenience of the purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, November 28, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Langley Lodge, Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak wood and blackwood, french-polished, household furniture, best platedware, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, in very good order, real Brussels and Persian carpets, first-rate chromo lithographs, one incubator, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong English-built boat-shaped barouche by Kesterton in very good order, a pair of handsome chesnut walers, 15-3, 9 years old, good movers, believed to be sound, a handsome strong English-built light single seated brougham by Whitlock of Longacre, a handsome strong English-built dog-cart by Kinross and Sons, with brake and hood, lately done up, one strong wheeled dog-cart by Cosser & Co., Kurrachee, 4 feet 8-inch wheels, made of hickory and lancewood, medical books, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. R. Langley, changing residence.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The horses and carriages will be sold at 2 p.m. and the plants at 7 a.m.

The property of another gentleman—
1 first-rate rosewood concert grand pianoforte by "Bluthner."
1 first-rate D.-B. C.-F. rifle by "Charles Lancaster," in case.

AUCTION SALE OF HIDES, WOOL, AND GOAT HAIR.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned at Sion Tannery, now under the charge of Messrs. Thomas H. Moore and Co.—

About 1000 buffalo hides, sole sides of very best quality.
" 750 do. do. harness sides do.
" 500 black wax finished and unfinished do. cow hides.
" 200 brown do. do. do.

Also all the necessary tanning tools, bark, wool and goat hair, &c.

The above is now on view and will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The purchasers will have to weigh and clear the goods before the 30th inst.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Circle, above Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. and John Fleming & Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, a handsome rosewood cottage piano in very good order, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, by "Webb," handsome China and Japanese vases, handsome hanging and wall kerosine lamps, carpets, &c., the property of JOHN FLEMING Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

Under instructions from Mr. Eduljee Cawasjee Idawalla (mortgagee in possession) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m. (unless the same may have been previously sold by private contract) sell by Public Auction at 73, Apollo Street, as a going concern the whole of the stock in trade machinery and tenants fixtures at the above premises and at 50, Goa Street, consisting inter alia of counters, show cases, tables, horse carriage, bread cart, &c., together with the good will of the business carried on under the name of Palionjee Sorabjee, Confectioner and Baker.

The above will be on view from Monday next.

The Bakery is at No. 50, Goa Street.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, November 28, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

CARLTON WHISKEY FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

Ex s. s. Braunfels.

25 boxes each 1 dozen quarts, Richard Mathews and Co.'s Carlton Whiskey 11 years old.

In lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 D.-B. pin fire rifle in case.
1 D.-B. central fire gun in case.

On account of the concerned—
10 barrels cylinder oil.

By order of the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department—A quantity of furniture, consisting of chest of drawers, teapoys, chairs, sideboard, bookstand, almyrah, sofa, easy chairs, dressing and washhand tables, ice box, screens, drawing-room and dining tables, wardrobe, cupboard, iron bedstead, looking-glass, curtains, &c.

On account and at the risk of Moola Abdoolally Essabhoy and Co—
14 cases lithographic stones.
26 " "

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Hajee Hassum Hajee Kassum—

ex. s. s. Elektra.
1 case Henry Kaufmann and Son's cutlery.

AT 2 P.M.

1 new victoria with Cee spring.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 office shigram.
1 strong landau with Persian grey horse and harness.
1 English-made lady's saddle.
1 English black pony mare (perfect model) suitable for a boy or girl of 10 years, to ride, very handsome, and quiet, 11 hands high, aged.
1 Jaffrabad cow in full milk with calf.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, miniature, billiard table by John Roberts, Hink's lamps, large coal cooking stove, aviary with birds, one strong made English glass fronted brougham, one rich toned upright piano, a rapid rectilinear photo camera, 7 by 5, a collection of orchids, ferns, roses, eucharis, lilies, crotons, in tubs and pots, &c., the property of J. HILL, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view,

Also the property of another Gentleman—
1 strong serviceable double seated brougham.

SALE OF MACHINERY.

On THURSDAY, the 1st December, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mody Bay Iron Works, on account of the concerned.—

2 cases containing one 30" Iron frame grinding Flour mill, inclusive of one driving pulley and fitted with one pair French Burr stones completed, 6 steel Mill Bills made by Charles Duckering, of Lincoln, quite new.

4 cases and 1 block containing parts of a single Blade Bread Kneading and mining machine by Werner and Pfluderer of Vienna, also unused.

The machinery will be on view four days before sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd December, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 25 Albion Place, Byculla, the handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood, dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, one splendid toned upright grand rosewood piano by J. P. Linder and Son, lamps, perambulator, &c. the property of J. J. GREEN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN FOR SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th day of December, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 24 goonthas or thereabouts, and described as No. 70 in a certain map or plan of Matheran, deposited at the Office of the Collector of Alibag, together with the messuage or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon and known as "Garbut Hall," situate on the west side of a public road at Matheran, together with the furniture and other appurtenances in the said premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of Mr. T. A. Bland, the vendor's Attorney, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, November 28, 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુo
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE MOST POPULAR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
OF THE DAY.
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! — VALVOLINE — THE ONLY BEST, EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam, Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.
CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-on-the-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 286,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
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GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
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DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
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ESTABLISHED April 1892. — THE ORIGINAL URHUJ, — SOLE PROPRIETOR MADAME C. E. DUBOIS, Chandernagore.

THE KING OF CURES FOR
Dyspepsia and all its Attendant Evils;

URHUJ does not only give Immediate Relief but guarantees to eradicate Dyspepsia from the System; it gives free and natural Stimulus to the Liver by removing

Flatulency, Constipation, Heartburn, Sick Headache Sour Eructations, Palpitation, Dizziness, &c., &c.,

of however long standing. Orders to be accompanied with Cash Remittance or will be sent per V. P. P. Price Re. 1-8, including Postage Per Box, either as Pills or Powder. Apply to

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ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each Rs. 6.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TOWELS! TOWELS!! TOWELS!!!

THE following are now available:—

		Per dozen. Rs. a.
Honey Comb Towels	72 in. by 36 in. at	10 0
Do. do.	50 in. by 25 in. at	5 0
Turkish do.	22 in. by 46 in. at	6 0
Hand Towels	40 in. by 26 in. at	3 0

All of guaranteed durability.
For Samples, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital......$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund......$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
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AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL ....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND......£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO. KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.
ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DEBILITY and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.
E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY give Notice that from the 26th instant till the 28th January next, any Dogs found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the Houses of the owners of such Dogs, will be destroyed in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office: Bombay, 25th November, 1892.

TALBOT'S TRANSLATIONS INTO PERSIAN.

VOL. I, English; Vol. II, Persian; consisting of Selections from Standard English Authors, translated into Persian for the use of Students.—Price, Rs. 10.

BAPTIST MISSION PRESS,
41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

TENDERS are invited before December 20th, 1892, for the purchase of Tools, Plant, and Machinery belonging to the Government Gin Factories at Hubli, Gadag, and Karajgi, in the Dharwar District. For further particulars apply to the Executive Engineer, Dharwar District.

A. HILL, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Dharwar.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, in Duplicate, will be received by the Ordnance Officer, in charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 19th December, 1892, and opened at 12 noon on the 20th December, 1892, for SUPPLY of HIDES and SKINS (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal up to 28th February, 1894. The term "more" to include supply of Stores if required up to 25 per cent, in excess of Original Tender.
List of Stores can be obtained on application to this office or by a reference to "Fort Saint George Gazette" of 15th November, 1892.
Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for eight annas in this office, only from 26th November to 10th December, 1892.
Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent in Bank receipt as earnest money, which will be returned on execution of the contract deed or rejection of the tender.
Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected. The accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement. In the event of his failing to take it up his earnest money will be forfeited.
On failure of Contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the Security deposit to Government at his own discretion.
Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.
The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.
Madras Arsenal, 21st November 1892.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. CO., LD

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per each Original Share of Rs. 500, and of Rs. 6¼ per each new Issue Share of Rs. 125 for the year ending 31st December 1891, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Ash Lane, on and after the 19th Proximo, to the Registered Shareholders on the 9th Instant.
Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

A. H. ZENAL ABDIN SHIRAZEE,
Managing Agent.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of REVENUE STORES for the Official year 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894, to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
Forms of Tenders giving full details of terms and quantities may be obtained on payment of Rs. 3 from the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, Central Provinces. All covers containing Tenders to be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, and sealed and superscribed "Tenders for supply of Stores." All tenders will be opened by the Agent and Chief Engineer at his office on the 2nd January 1893.
Tenderers from the Calcutta Market are requested to calculate freight on the articles they tender to supply at Nagpur at the following rates:
From Calcutta to Assensole over the East Indian Railway, at the published Tariff rates of that Railway. From Assensole to Nagpur over the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, at Five Annas Three Pies per maund, irrespective of the class of Goods, the rules for capacity, however, must be observed.

HENRY CARPENTER,
Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

ROHILKUND & KUMAON RAILWAY
(INCLUDES LUCKNOW-BAREILLY RAILWAY.)
TENDERS FOR MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the above for the year 1893, and will be received by the Deputy Agent at his Office, at Bareilly, up to THURSDAY, 1st December, 1892. Tender forms giving approximate quantities required and conditions of contract can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway, Bareilly. Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tenders for Miscellaneous Stores."
The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. A. NEVILLE, Deputy Agent,
R. & K. Railway.
Bareilly, 14th November, 1892.

ESTATE, MAJOR-GENL. J. W. COLLINGTON DECEASED.

Pursuant to Section 42, Act XXVII. of 1866,

NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons having claims against the late JOHN WHELER COLLINGTON, late of College Villa, St. Heliers, in the Island of Jersey, a retired Major-General in the Royal Artillery, who died at College Villa aforesaid on the 11th day of January, 1892, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to George Roberts Johnston, Manager, Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities, or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate.
Bombay, 19th November, 1892.

LOOK HERE!

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Managers of Newspapers and Periodicals, and those concerned, that he has ARRIVED from Marmagoa, and will stay in Bombay for some time, and that he requests the favor of the Managers of the following Papers to please forward their Papers, Letters, &c., to the undersigned in BOMBAY and not to Marmagoa as hitherto:—

"Madras Times," Madras.
"Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.
"Indian Daily News," Calcutta.
"Indian Mirror," Calcutta.
"Amrita Bazaar," Calcutta.
"Kathiawar Times," Kathiawar.
"Tribune," Lahore.
"Anglo-Lusitano," Bombay.
"Boletim Indiano," Bombay.
"Deccan Budget," Bombay.
"Week's News," Allahabad.

SAMUEL FOBLER.
Oomercarry, 19th Nov., 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 200 OF 1887.

CASSILAL MEETHALAL, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing on Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ......Plaintiff.
vs.
MADHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, formerly of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, now residing at Nandode, a place in Rewa Kantha, and JUGGONNATH MADHOWRAO, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Portuguese Church Street, near Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ......Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Sixteenth Day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and the order dated the Twenty-first June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the Undermentioned immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, at the hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Cassilal Mithalal and of the abovenamed Defendants Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonnath Madhowrao, or any of them in the following properties, namely:—

FIRSTLY.—All that Enam Village, called Valnai, together with the Bungalow or dwelling-house and the Garden forming compound thereof, and all other lands situate in the said village, and now in the occupation of the said Defendants Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonnath Madhowrao, situate in the Mallar District, in the Registration sub-district of Salsette Zillah, Tannah and bounded on the East by the markations of the Town of Mallar, on the West by the Malloway Village, on the western bank of the water-course running from the Kandowly River, and on the North and South by the markation of the Town of Mallar, which said lands were formerly in the occupation of Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Poonagur, and other cultivators, and are now in that of the plaintiff Cassilal Mithalal and his tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that Inam village, called Wadwan, together with the Cart, Mango, and other trees standing thereon, situate in the Mallar District, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette Zillah, Tannah, bounded on the East by two brooks appertaining to the said village of Wadwan, and the village of Ankoorlai respectively, running East and West from the top of Hillock situate on the East of an orchard, called Dharam Ran, situate in a Northerly direction with the land marks of Kusha Mallar, on the West and South by the landmarks of Kusha Mallar, and on the North by a Cattle Passage or Gowan, which said lands were formerly in the occupation of Nasserwanjee Hormusjee Poonagur and are now in that of the Plaintiff Cassilal Mithalal and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Tyabjee, Dayabhai and Jamsedji, Attorneys for the said Plaintiff, No. 15, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay.—Dated 24th day of October, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription, Rs. 12, per year.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,057½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,025
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	188
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	N
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	280
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	180	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,350
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1080
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	83
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	.500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	204
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	452½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	835
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	60
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19¾

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	£100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18pr. ct.	955xd 205
Apollo	750	00F'2	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	00I'I	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115 w.d
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	145
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	910xd
French	300	500	all	100	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475xd 130xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	130
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	520 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	485
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	275
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	580xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	390xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,375xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ...	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	970xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	500
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	82
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	415
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,145
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	750
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	660ex.d.
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	465
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Chun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	525
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	810
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	650
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 5	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,125xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	280
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	860
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	715
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	182
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,135
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,565
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	147½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,865xd.
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	108	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	180
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	540
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	495
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,280xd
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,370
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs.60	612½
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	200
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	305
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	525
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	745
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-11	
China Leaf	„	25-8	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	25-4	„
Do. do. new	„	25	„
Australia do.	„	25-7	
Bombay do.	„	25-7	
English Sovereigns	„	16-3-6	
Do. Dragons	„	16-1-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	106-7	
Do. 17½ do.	„	106-10	
Carolus Dollars	„	280	Nominal.
Mexican do.	„	222-4	„
Five-Francs	„	215	„

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9. m.
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, 5-30 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. City of Edinburgh entered the dock on Saturday.

A DOCK ACCIDENT.—A man named Yacoob Mahomed accidentally fell into the Prince's Dock, from the north wharf, on Friday evening. A buoy was thrown to him, and he was hauled up on board the s. s. Emeu.

THE PARSEE ORPHANAGE.—It is said to be the desire of Bai Motlibai, the wealthy Parsee lady of Bombay, to present, for the use of the J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage at Parel, a plot of ground, owned by her in the neighbourhood of the institution.

A MENDICANT FOUND DEAD.—Balla Mahomed, a Mahomedan mendicant, aged 50 years, was found lying dead, on the Bhendy Bazaar footpath, on Friday morning. He had been suffering from fever and cough for some time past. The Coroner ordered the body to be disposed of without an inquest.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE, BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.—A meeting of the members of the Cercle Literaire will be held this evening, in the Cercle's Rooms. Mr. Jivanji Jamsetjee Modi, B. A., will read a paper on "A Parsi's Visit to the City of Constantinople." Mr. Kadri Bey, Consul-General for Turkey, will preside.

A STREET ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning, one Bachur Govindran, aged 13 years, while walking along the Musjid Bunder Road, was accidentally knocked down and run over by a cart, driven by one Bappoo Narayen, sustaining a facture of the right arm and two ribs on the right side. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital detained.

THE LATE KESHUBCHUNDER SEN.—We have received a copy of a handsome steel engraved portrait of Mr. Keshubchunder Sen, which has been published by the Brahmo Tract Society of Calcutta. The engraving is pleasing memento of a prominent native reformer. As a likeness it is, from all accounts, an excellent one, and it is remarkably well printed.

ACCIDENT.—Whilst a man, mamed Kurrumsey Ooka, twenty-five years of age, was asleep on the road in front of his house, in Khoja Street, in the early morning, on Friday, a Municipal dust-cart that was passing by accidentally slipped a wheel, which fell on Kurrumsey Ooka's head, cutting the skin about two inches. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital and detained.

CONCERT AT BYCULLA.—The concert held at Byculla, on Friday evening last, was well appreciated by a nearly full house. The pianoforte and violin solos by Messrs. De'Souza, Graeffe, Schnider and Gambrill were received with loud applause. Great praise is due to them for their efficiency in each part. Songs and recitations by Messrs. Mortimer, Coates, Redmayne, and Miss F. Chislett were well encored.

A PUBLIC HALL AND LIBRARY.—It is said that a native gentleman has communicated to Government his desire to establish a Public Hall and Library, under certain conditions attached to the offer. A site is suggested for the proposed building in the neighbourhood of the new Municipal Buildings, Mr. J. N. Tata's "Albert Buildings," in Hornby Road, or opposite the Apollo Hotel.

THEFT.—A Hindu named, Ramjee Jadow, residing at New Hanooman Lane, reports that his daughter, Khannoo, eight years of age, was sent on a message to Moombadevi Tank Road, on Friday afternoon, and that whilst there she was accosted by a Mahomedan woman, who enticed her away to a goldsmith's shop, at Khoka Moholla, and had two silver anklets, valued at Rs. 20, removed from the girl's legs, after which she disappeared, leaving the child in the street.

ANOTHER STRIKE OF MILL HANDS.—The New Great Eastern Mill stopped on Friday, in consequence of 200 mill-hands striking work in the spinning department, owing to a dispute regarding their wages with the agents. At 3-30 p.m., the men went to the Himraj police station, and stated that the agents had stopped six days' wages, being less than what they should get for the period they had worked. The men have been referred to the Small Causes Court, and the necessary police precautions taken to prevent a breach of the peace.

DEATH OF A NEWLY-BORN CHILD.—An adjourned inquest touching the circumstances, attending the death of newly-born female child, whose body was found floating in a well, at Candawady, on the 23rd instant, was held on Saturday afternoon, at the morgue, by the Coroner, Dr. Thomas Blaney, when further evidence was taken, including that of Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, who was of opinion that the child was prematurely born, though it was possible that it might have cried at its birth, and died immediately afterwards. The unanimous verdict of the jury was that the deceased was prematurely born.

ALLEGED MISCONDUCT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dustur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, one Rama Baboo Bhunder was charged by Baboo Doolaji with having misconducted himself with his wife, Kari. It appears that the accused enticed complainant's wife to Mazagon, on the 3rd of October, and from that day up to the 11th instant she had been living with him. The complainant produced six witnesses in support of his statement. The accused pleaded not guilty, but was on conviction sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month.

SUICIDE.—The Coroner, Dr. Thomas Blaney, held an enquiry, yesterday morning, at the Sankli Tank, Byculla, into the circumstances attending the death of an aged Hindu woman, named Bai Jeebai, sixty-five years old, who committed suicide by drowning herself in the Sankli Tank, Byculla, early on Sunday morning. The husband and the son of the deceased deposed to the fact that she had been ailing with cough and difficulty of breathing for the past five or six years, and had expressed her determination on several occasions to destroy herself. She was missed early in the morning from home, and her son, Succaram Tookaram, at about 5-30 a.m., saw her body floating on the surface of the Sankli Tank at Byculla, when, in the presence of a policeman he recovered the body from the tank with the assistance of his cousin. The jury, on the evidence, returned a unanimous verdict that the deceased (Bai Jeebai) committed suicide by throwing herself in the Sankli Tank after a long illness.

ADDRESS TO A NATIVE SOLICITOR.—On Saturday evening, at the invitation of Mr. Narondas Purshotumdas, on behalf of the Nagar Visa Bania caste, the members of the caste with several other gentlemen assembled in his hall to present an address to Mr. Maganlal Laldas Bhanabhoy Shroff, a member of the caste on his creditably passing the LL. B. Examination with Judge Spencer's Prize in the 1st class, as well as the last Solicitor's examination successfully. Among those present were Messrs. Tribhovandas Vurjeevandas, Tribhovandas Mungaldas, Rajaram Govindram, Narandas Kalliandas, Dharamsi Sunderdas, Mulji Jaitha, Kanji Meghjee, Motilal Dalpatram, Raghowji Balkrishna Vyas and Matubhai, K. Atmaram Bhukanwala, Itcharam Surayram, Bapuji Dinnanath, and several others. The proceedings concluded with the chairman presenting a garland and a bouquet to Mr. Maganlal, and distributing flowers among the audience.

THE INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting, under the auspices of the Indian Temperance Association, will be held this evening, at 5-30 p.m., in the Money School, Dhobi Talao, when Miss Ellen Pash, B. A., Supt. for India of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, will give an address; and Dr. Rustim N. R. Ranina, L. M. and S., will deliver a lecture on "Alcohol in Health and Disease." The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang will preside on the occasion. The annual meeting of the members of the Association was held in the Money School, on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. T. Telang. On the motion of Mr. Hormasjee C. Maki Dalall, the report of the executive committee for 1891-92, and election of officers and members of committee for the current year was adopted. Miss Ellen Pash, representative of the Women's C. T. U., addressed the meeting on the advantages of Temperance Associations at some length before an audience consisting of ladies and members of the Association.

INEXPLICABLY HARSH TREATMENT TOWARDS A WOMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, on Friday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Gunput Shunker, aged thirty, was charged by Inspector MacCormac with wrongfully restraining a woman, named Umba, the wife of one Pranjivan Jeena, on Nov. 16. Complainant was represented by Mr. DeSouza, pleader, and the accused by Mr. Khunderao Moroji. The prosecutrix deposed that at 7 a.m., on the morning in question, her husband went out, and the accused locked the door of her room, which was on the second floor of a house, in Fofulwady. She tried to get out, but could not. Her husband returned at 12 o'clock that day, and asked the accused to open the door, but he refused to do so, and referred him to the landlord. A police sepoy and jemadar were summoned, but as they could not induce the accused to unlock the door, Inspector MacCormack was sent for. Fearing the consequences, the door was opened before he arrived. Cross-examined, complainant said that she spoke to the accused and said, "Brother, open the door, I want to come out." He said, "No, you go, and remain upstairs." Complainant then called out to a neighbour who did not approve of her confinement, but no one came to her assistance. On the previous day, there was an eclipse of the moon, and her community had to fast, and keep no water in the house. This evidence was corroborated by the husband, who said he was on amicable terms with the prisoner who had asked him for the loan of Rs. 100, but he could not lend it as he had it not at the time. The accused then told him it would he bad for him for refusing it. Witness was a member of the Broer's Association; but had left it on his own account, and was not dismissed. He denied closing his door through fear of execution of Small Cause Courts decrees as was alleged. For the defence thirteen witnesses were examined to prove an *alibi*. It was alleged that complainant's husband had engaged a party of fifteen or twenty persons to assault the accused; that had it not been for one Keelabhay, and a purdase whom the accused sent for, he would have been severely dealt with. The magistrate considered the evidence for the defence of the most unreliable nature. He found the accused guilty, and inflicted a fine of Rs. 50.

DR. BLANEY MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the committee of the Thomas Blaney Memorial Fund was held, on Saturday afternoon, at Graham's Buildings, to decide what form the memorial should take. The total amount of subscriptions, amounted Rs. 21,972, of which Rs. 20,651 were already received; Rs. 583 on standing to collect; Rs. 637 had been spent for printing and commission charges; and there were Rs. 100 in hand. Mr. Virjivandas Madhavdas was voted to the chair, and there were present the following members of the Committee:—Messrs. Sorabji Framji Patell, Mr. Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C.I.E., Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Messrs. Kurrimbhoy Ebrahim, Raghunath Gopaldas, Rustomji Nanabhai Byramji, Jehangir Nowroji Gamadia, Eknath Ragunath Khote, Tribhovandas Virjivandas, Raoji V. J. Sunkarsett, Jugmohundas Virjivandas, J. B. Murzban, Ebrahim Rahimtullah, Darashah Ruttonji Chichgur, Ghellabhoy Huridas, Edulji Dosabhoy Bahrucha, Cursetjee S. Deventri, Jumnadas Ramji, Munmohundas Ramji, Vussunji Munji, Runchordas Tribhovandas, D. Gostling, Purboodas Jeevandas, &c. The following resolution, proposed by Dr. Bahadurji, and seconded by Mr. Eknath Raghoonath Khote, was then put to the meeting and carried:—That the honorary secretaries, jointly with Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, the Hon. Nowrozji N. Wadia, Dr. Bahadurjee, and Mr. Jehangir Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney, do order a marble statue of Dr. Blaney, to be placed in a conspicuous part of this city, and that the cost thereof be paid out of the funds in the hands of the secretaries. That consideration for the disposal of the balance of the fund be postponed until after the statue has been completed.

In moving the resolution Dr. Bahadurji said that there were many different ways of commemorating the services rendered to a city by a public man, but he thought there was nothing so lasting as a monument of stone. Dr. Blaney, he continued, had proved himself to be a benefactor of the City of Bombay in a variety of ways, but he was distinguished chiefly for making Bombay what it was to-day, especially as regards sanitation and municipal freedom. The speaker thought that there could be no better way perpetuating the memory of Dr. Blaney than by erecting a statue to his memory.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said that he had received a letter from the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, who was unable to attend the meeting, in which he said that he would suggest to the meeting that the memorial should take the form of a free library to be named after Dr. Blaney. But the speaker himself was of opinion that the best form the memorial could take was that set forth in the resolution.

Mr. J. B. Murzban, in supporting the resolution, said that a large number of subscriptions had been sent in through his paper, the *Jam-i-Jamsed*, and the subscribers declared at the time of sending in their subscriptions that they desired a statue to be erected to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Blaney, and he hoped the committee would elect this form of memorial.

Mr. Gostling, of Messrs. Gostling and Morris, architects, said that he hoped the committee would not be too hasty in deciding to erect a statue. He protested against any such disposal of the fund and held up his hand against it.

A hearty vote of thanks to the honorary secretaries was passed for their indefatigable labours in collecting subscriptions and otherwise carrying out the various duties of the committee, after which the usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

DEATH FROM BEING RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.

THE Coroner, Dr. Thos. Blaney, held an inquest at the J. J. Hospital, on Saturday morning, into the circumstances touching the death of one Mujnoo Lalla, aged 60 years, a weaver, who died in the hospital the preceding day, from gangrene of the foot, the result of injuries sustained by his being knocked down and run over by a brougham and horse, on the Duncan Road, on the 17th instant. The evidence of two witnesses went to show that the deceased was walking along the Duncan Road, in the evening of the 17th instant, when a carriage drawn by one horse came up behind him, and though the driver called out loudly to the deceased, he paid no heed. Eventually, becoming conscious of his danger, he attempted to cross the street, but fell and was run over by a wheel of the brougham.

Dr. J. Gallagher, House Surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, stated that the deceased was brought to the hospital by a policeman, suffering a good deal from shock, but quite sensible. On admission, he had a comminuted compound fracture of the left leg at its lower third, and the bone protruded. He also had a lacerated wound on the left foot about 2½ inches in length. On the third day after admission, there was evidence of gangrene setting in the great toe. After this, high fever set in, and the gangrene extended to the foot. Deceased gradually grew worse, never rallied, and died on the 25th instant. Dr. Gallagher was of opinion that the cause of death was gangrene of the foot following the injuries he had described.

The following unanimous verdict was recorded by the jury on the evidence adduced:—That the deceased (Mujnoo Lalla) came by his death from injuries received by his having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a carriage drawn by one horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The following is the parade state of Saturday.:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	1	...	1	3	...	25	31
B „	1	...	2	...	1	...	11	15
C „	...	1	...	...	2	...	12	15
D „	...	...	1	1	1	...	15	18
E „	...	...	...	1	1	...	15	17
F „	...	...	1	...	2	...	15	18
G „	...	1	1	...	1	1	33	37
H } Cadets.	...	...	...	...	2	3	10	15
I	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Army Staff	1	...	...	2	...	...	5	8
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Totals	3	3	5	5	14	4	173	207

The following officers were on parade, *viz.*:—Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, A.-D.-C.; Major R. S. Brown; Major T. W. C. Leathem (Adjutant); Captain J. P. Baird; Captain F Place; Captain J. W. Smith; Lieut. T. M. English; Lieut. F. W. English; Lieut. J. P. Cornforth (Qr.-master); Second Lieut. R. Snell; and Second Lieut. C. C. James.

THE BHAMO FRONTIER OPERATIONS.

THE plan of operations on the Bhamo frontier has been published. Annexed to this are elaborate general instructions for the guidance of the columns. The principal of these are as follows: No column is to start with less than a hundred rounds per man. Every inhabited hill and village within the limits of the operation of the column is to be visited. When punishment has to be inflicted it should be directed rather against the heads of clans than clansmen. The taking of hostages is to be avoided, but individual offenders may be apprehended. The burning of houses is to be the last resort for obstinate contumacy, and as far as possible should be confined to the houses and property of headmen. The columns should proceed leisurely, to give sufficient time for surveying, collecting statistics, &c. The immediate proximity of the locally recognised Chinese frontier should be avoided. Mr. Hobday's frontier line is to be crossed on no account whatever.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Saturday, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and a common jury.

GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE IN A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING.

The trial of Cullianjee Lilladhur, on a charge of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, was resumed. Mr. Moozamdar, instructed by Mr. Dikshit, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Sanjana defended the accused.

The counsel for the defence called further evidence. It was to the effect that the statement of the prisoner that the girl Dahee was not his daughter was substantially correct, one of the witnesses in fact claiming to be the father of the girl.

His Lordship did not think, in summing up the case, that the jury would attach much credit to the statements made for the prosecution. The evidence did not appear to be satisfactory. If, on the other hand, the jury could believe the evidence for the defence, they would find that the girl was the child of another man altogether.

The jury unanimously acquitted the prisoner, who was accordingly discharged.

DEATH FROM AN ENLARGED SPLEEN: A MAGISTRATE BLAMED FROM THE BENCH.

Abdul Guffoor, a young Mahomedan, was charged with having, on the 23th ult., caused the death of Amruta Ilia, by doing a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide, and for voluntarily causing grievous hurt. Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecuter, appeared for the prosecution, and Lord Colin Campbell defended the prisoner.

His Lordship said he did not consider the first charge was sustainable.

Mr. Russell quite agreed in the opinion; but said that in the absence of the Public Prosecutor, who instructed him, he did not feel sure whether he should proceed only on the second charge.

His Lordship did not think any rash or negligent act was committed.

Mr. Russell opened the case to the jury, remarking that, after the expression of opinion from the bench, he would not trouble the jury with the first charge.

The Judge: I cannot understand Mr. Dastoor. He is a magistrate who does not seem to understand his duty at all. I don't see why this case was committed at all.

The prisoner, Mr. Russell stated, was committed in the first instance by the Coroner's jury.

His Lordship remarked that, in his opinion, that fact did not affect the matter at all. Mr. Dastoor did not seem to know the law, and the case ought never to have been committed. A magistrate can deal with cases like this; and this magistrate had been told so over and over again.

Mr. Russell, in continuing his address to the jury, said that, on the evening of the 28th October the accused met the deceased in a cook-shop at Mazagon, where the latter was eating something and drinking toddy. The accused went up to him, and without uttering a word, slapped him on the neck and gave him two blows with his fist on the left side. The accused, it would appear, had asked some other men to accompany him to a toddy-shop, where he expected to find the deceased. Failing in this object, he went in search of him, and found him in the cook-shop at a short distance. The keeper of the shop witnessed the assault, while other persons saw a number of Mahomedans outside the shop at the time. Other persons again saw the blows struck. The jury would have no difficulty upon the evidence in coming to the conclusion that the accused had been guilty of voluntarily causing hurt to the deceased whose spleen appeared to have enlarged to four times its natural size; so that it was not surprising that, on being struck the blows, he fell down and died instantaneously.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, his Lordship put the accused some questions.

His Lordship: Do you know how the deceased met his death?

Prisoner: I do not know.

His Lordship: Did you go out that night?

Prisoner: I went out with some friends. I was made to drink liquor. I was in liquor and do not know what occurred that evening.

His Lordship told the jury to exculude the first charge from their consideration, as, in his Lordship's opinion, there was no evidence to sustain it.

Mr. Russell, in summing up the evidence he had called, said that although, as remarked by his Lordship, the first charge could not be sustained, there was ample evidence for the jury to find a verdict of guilty on the second charge of causing hurt.

Lord Colin Campbell next addressed the jury, remarking that the evidence for the prosecution was not satisfactory, and was not sufficient to establish the charge made against his client.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, observed that the jury had needlessly been put to the trouble of investigating the case, because the magistrate ought to have tried it himself, and ought not to have committed it. He had been told so in another case. It was the second case that he, having the jurisdiction himself, had committed to the Sessions. He could have dealt with it himself as laid down in the Criminal rulings of the High Court, and by unnecessarily committing it, he had put the jury to the trouble of enquiring into it.

The jury returned an unanimous verdit of not guilty.

His Lordship said the prisoner had been found not guilty by the jury. It was a verdict which the jury could not help coming to.

The prisoner was thereupon discharged.

DEATH FROM RASH DRIVING: A MAGISTRATE REBUKED AGAIN.

Currim Rajah, a hack victoria-driver, was charged with committing a rash and negligent act, not amounting to culpable homicide, by having on the morning of the 20th instant driven his vehicle recklessly, knocking down a Parsee girl named Dosibai, and breaking her neck. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. D. D. Davar, for the accused.

His Lordship remarked that he observed the case had not been sent up by a magistrate.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said the prisoner had been committed by the Coroner.

His Lordship remarked that the magistrate ought to have dealt with it.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said, as the case had been committed by the Coroner, the magistrate, when it was brought before him, adjourned it so that it might go before the Sessions.

His Lordship: Is this the same magistrate who dealt with the other two cases?

On Mr. Rivett-Carnac answering in the affirmative, his Lordship said:—It appears to me that he does not know his jurisdiction in the slightest degree. The case went before Mr. Dastoor, and he ought to have dealt with it by either committing or acquitting the prisoner.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac did not think the magistrate could have so dealt with the case after it had been committed by the Coroner to the Sessions Court.

His Lordship: It was very wrong of the magistrate in not exercising his jurisdiction. The Coroner's committal did not oust the magistrate's jurisdiction, as has been already ruled by the High Court. This is the third case that the magistrate ought to have dealt with himself, and not have troubled the Court and jury with.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac then stated to the jury the main fact of the case. On the morning of Sunday, the 20th inst., the prisoner was driving his victoria, which contained three Mahomedans, along Trinity Street, out of which run a series of streets, east and west. The street was only 22 feet wide, and being very narrow, was crowded by the passers-by. The prisoner drove up the street recklessly, knocked down the girl Dosibai, and the wheels of the victoria passing over her head, the child was killed. In a crowded street like that, it was dangerous for the prisoner to have driven so fast as he did. He drove away after the accident, but was siezed by a Parsee.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner, in answer to the Court, said he was shouting out and attending to his horse when the accident occurred. He was driving slowly and did not known how the child was run over.

Mr. Davar, in addressing the jury, said no one could be more sorry at the accident than the accused himself. The learned counsel commented upon the folly of native children being allowed to play about in the streets. In this case the evidence left a reasonable doubt whether the prisoner was driving in a rash and negligent manner. It was simply an accident; and the learned counsel trusted the jury would give his client the benefit of the doubt.

The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty of rash and negligent driving and thereby causing the death of the girl.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said it was clear upon the evidence that the prisoner drove his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, the result of which was that the girl was killed. This was the second case of the kind that came before his Lordship at the present Sessions; and the sentence upon the prisoner would be the same as in the other case, namely, two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 50, or in default one month's further imprisonment.

This being the last case for trial, the Sessions were formally dissolved.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE "Bunder Challenge Cup" competition, open to all members of the Club will take place at Coorla on Monday, 5th December, at 6-30 a.m. Distances—200, 500, and 600 yards.

"Rifle Club Team Tournament."—Teams intending to compete, who *have not* already notified their intention to the "Honorary Secretary," are requested to do so not later than Saturday, 3rd Demcember. Dates of competition will then be arranged to suit, as far as possible, the convenience of teams.

It is understood the following regiments have expressed their intention of entering teams:—

Royal Navy, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, and the Marine Battalion.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Amra, 196 tons, Captain Kirpatrick, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst from Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,040 tons, Captain J T Leftwich, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE ship Bay of Bengal, 1,480 tons, Captain E D Campbell, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant, with a cargo of 2,086 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE s s Emin, 373 tons, Captain G F Peterson, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Edmund Stern, Mr D Mechalamitz, Mr A Steinburg, Mr R J Francis, Bai Amerbai, and 58 deck.

THE City Line s s city of Edinburgh, 2,102 tons, Captain W Frame, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karchi, with 50 casks beer and three deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday cast from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Jackson, Mrs Walker and infant, and four gentlemen, and 199 deck.

THE Clan Line ss Clan Fraser, 1,330 tons, Captain Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 29th Oct, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs and Miss Clarke, Mrs Granville and two children, Mrs Chree and infant, Mr Macauliffe, Mr Davies, Mr Leros, Mr. Bruzes and one gentlemen. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr E G Gahagan, Mr H R Walton, Mr L J Mountford, Mr Hussonalli and wife, Lieut J A Lowndes, Mr Ahmed Hoosen, three friends and one lady, Mr Myrza S Hoosen and two others, and 150 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS

THE P and O Co s s Surat, Captain R J Sleeman, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from China via Colombo with Her Majestys China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers;—From Shanghai—Mr Ezra. From Penang—Mr R Pestonjee. From Colombo—Mr and Mrs Byrne and child, Mr and Mrs Bell and inft, Mr Sam Hornsken, Mr W Bean. From Sydney—Mr Macdonald, Mrs Cross and 2 chidren, Mr T Walker, from Melbourne Revd H Yarley; Mr A S Yarley, Mr C Menzies, and Mr Owens.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Emin	594	Peterson	G	F Heyer & Co
„ Neera	...	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
„ Tungue	1100	Pinheiro	N	P J Mendonca
„ Blue Cross	1959	Smith	O	T Morrison & Co
„ Persis	...	......	P	M Mackenzie & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Edinburgh	2102	Frame	2	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Clyde	2198		5	P & O Co
„ Verona	1876	Seymour	6	P & O Co
„ Imperator	2340	Bechtinger	7	A Lloyd's S N Co
„ Queen of India	2414	Mathias	8	J Mackintosh & Co
Ship W Manson	366	Kindell	9	H J H Ahmed
S.S. Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
„ Aston Hall	2254	McFee	14	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
(Sunday, November 27.)

Hopper Barge Curlew .... 305 tons .... B P Trust.
„ Snipe .... 305 „ „

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Cy of Edinburgh (s)	Frame	Karachi, Nov 21.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi.
	H. M. S. Himalaya	Chichester	Singapore, Nov 14.
	Nizam (s)	Leftwich	Calcutta, Nov 5.
	Oriental (s)	Moule	London, Nov 4.
27	Clan Fraser (s)	Henderson	Liverpool, Oct. 29.
	Surat (s)	Sleeman	China, &c.
	H. M. S. Pigeon	Gray	Aden.
	Mecca (s)	Frohawk	Zanzibar, No. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi.
	Peninsular (s)	Loggin	Aden.
27	Kilwa (s)	Gimblett	Persian Gulf.
	Emin (s)	Peterson	Zanzibar.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Avoca, for Zanzibar.
„ City of Edinburgh, for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
22 Kistna s .... Foster .... Rangoon, Nov 15.
City of Khios s..... Thoms .... Liverpool, Oct 22.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 22.—Steamer Transval.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
24 Niemen s .... Calcutta.
Henzada s .... Rangoon.
Putiala s .... Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
23 Scindia s .... Rangoon.
Benares s .... Calcutta.
Mount Tabor s .... Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 24.

Gordon, Capt, Bo, Body Guards, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 25.

Lockhart-Meere, Lt, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.

NOVEMBER 26.

Jackson, Capt, Bengal, Staff, on leave, from Quetta.
Missiter, Lt, Bo, 2nd Glos Regt, off leave, from Matheran.
Whylork, Lt, Bo, 2nd Glos Regt, off leave, from Matheran.
Campbell, Capt, Ms Staff, on leave, from Bellary.
Preston, Capt, 1st Bo Grenadiers, on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 26.

Lawrenson, Lt, Ms Staff, on leave, to Europe.
Warner, Lt, Ms, 2nd York Regt, on leave, to England.
Holloway, Capt, 2nd Ms Lancers, on leave, to England.
Lockhart-Moere, Lt, Poona Horse, on leave, to England.
Jackson, Capt, Bengal Staff, on leave, to England.
Campbell, Capt, Ms, Staff, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th November.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.
To-morrow, at 7 a.m. -25-pr R M L Gun-drill.
Thursday, at 6-30 p.m. do do

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—10" R M L Gun-drill.
Thursday, at 8-30 p.m. do do

2. On Saturday next, the 3rd December, both Companies will parade at the Municipal Office at 4-15 p.m. sharp, and proceed by tram car to Sassoon Dock and march from there to Pilot Bunder to commence the gun target practice. Members are reminded that attendance at this practice is necessary to earn the extra capitation grant of Rs. 10. Dress:—Drill order, without arms.

3. There will be class-firing at Coorla on Friday next, the 2nd December. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time), and Byculla 10 minutes later.

4. The proficiency class will begin in the 1st week in December. Members wishing to join are reminded that they should send their names to the Acting Adjutant without delay.

5. Arms and accoutrements are ready for issue. Members who have not drawn them are requested to do so from their respective Head-quarters.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 28th November.

1 There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

At the Oval—Mondays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.
Byculla School—Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.
Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
St. Mary's School—Tuesdays at 4-15 p.m., and Thursdays at 7-15 a.m.
Cathedral High School—Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

2 There will be Company drill for A Company on every Monday and Wednesday evening until further orders in the compound of St Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon, at 5 p.m.

3 There will be Company drill for B Company every Wednesday evening until further orders at the J. J. Hospital, Byculla, at 5 p.m.

4 The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C Company:—No. 3325 Vol. J. Acton.

5 The following promotion will take effect in A Coy from this date:—Vol. P. Boylette to be Lce-Corporal vice P. Howard struck off.

6 No 2768 Vol. M. D'Silva is transferred from F to E Company from this date.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members who have not already drawn their arms, accoutrements and saddlery are requested to apply during the week for the same.

2 The squadron will parade at the Riding School for a march out on Thursday, the 1st of December, at 7 a.m. All arms and accoutrements to be worn.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH OF NOVEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	30·11	W S W	3	7·1	53·6	51	...	...	—0·07
Agra	30·135	N W	3	79·6	49·6	48	..	..	...
Cawnpore	30·103	N N W	2	80·0	45·0	65	..	0·09	...
Allahabad	30·080	W	2	82·0	50·4	58	..	0·30	+0·19
Jhansi	30·116	Calm	1	83·4	54·7	43	..	...	—0·08
Jacobabad	30·116	Calm	2	80·4	38·6	40	..	...	..
Karachi	30·112	E N E	10	84·0	55·0	36	..	...	..
Jeypore	30·15	N W	2	80·0	47·2	63	..	0·02	—1·33
Ajmere	30·180	Calm	2	79·7	44·8	46	..	...	—0·07
Deesa	30·08	E N E	...	86·2	50·9	39	...	...	—0·08
Bhuj	30·083	N W	7	84·4	56·0	52	..	..	...
Rajkot	30·072	E N E	6	83·9	55·0	41	..	..	—0·35
Veraval	30·024	N N E	6	89·6	65·3	25	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·155	N E	5	79·7	48·9	34	...	..	—0·10
Indore	30·085	N N E	1	80·5	49·6	48	..	0·50	+0·24
Saugor	30·105	E	2	80·8	52·4	46	..	..	—0·40
Jubbulpore	30·110	W	1	80·5	53·4	62	...	..	—0·41
Hoshangabad	30·101	N E	2	81·3	57·8	59	...	0·34	+0·04
Khandwa	30·08	E	1	84·2	56·1	58	...	0·44	+0·12
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	30·079	Calm	3	82·8	57·8	67	...	..	—0·67
Amraoti	30·075	Calm	1	76·4	57·3	49	..	0·21	—0·33
Akola	30·026	Calm	2	84·0	52·1	65	..	..	—0·72
Surat	30·029	N	L	90·1	67·0	65	..	..	—0·18
Malegaon	30·014	W N W	3	83·4	51·5	62	..	..	—0·68
Bombay	29·993	E N E	9	85·2	70·3	74	..	0·67	+0·09
Poona	30·008	E	5	83·1	52·4	61	..	0·17	—0·87
Sholapur	30·060	E S E	7	86·7	58·1	44	..	0·68	—0·19
Ratnagiri	29·970	E	4	90·4	65·4	56	..	0·41	—0·07
Belgaum	30·033	E S E	7	80·3	57·9	49	..	0·30	—1·51
Goa	29·980	E S E	7	87·1	64·4	85	..	2·44	..
Karwar	29·971	Calm	1	87·3	64·9	78	..	1·43	—1·36
Mangalore	29·963	E	2	90·8	70·9	75	..	4·25	+1·08
Calicut	29·958	S E	7	88·2	74·6	76	..	3·54	—1·52
Cochin	29·960	E N E	M	88·8	76·6	8	..	3·57	—3·27
Bangalore	30·070	N E	2	79·2	56·4	84	..	0·56	—2·94
Secunderabad	30·080	Calm	3	80·6	57·6	73	..	1·79	+0·07
Masuliptm.	30·048	Calm	..	82·5	65·2	76	..	0·31	—6·19
Bellary	30·069	Calm	2	85·4	58·1	87	..	0·25	—1·62
Cuddapah	30·041	E N E	..	86·0	63·4	76	..	0·38	—4·52
Madras	30·006	N W	10	87·2	70·7	65	..	1·35	—13·39
Coimbatore	30·022	E	..	87·3	65·8	79	..	0·12	—3·62
Trichinopoly	30·013	N N E	4	89·0	69·9	65	..	1·34	—3·57
Negapatam	29·978	W N W	11	83·4	69·7	74	..	3·21	—12·70
Colombo	29·963	N	7	87·5	71·5	82	..	5·74	—6·46

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts all over the country. The distribution remains unaltered and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and moderate to light in force. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bombay, 12 at Sholapur and 8 at Ratnagiri and Rajkot. The day and night temperature variations are irregular. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Mangalore and the lowest 39° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant and sky is overcast at Calicut and Cochin, and partially clouded at Bangalore and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any station. The weather is very cloudy in the neighbourhood of Calicut and Cochin, and rain is probable there. Elsewhere the weather continues to be fine, clear and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 25th November, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·923
Temperature of the Air	78·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·8
Dew Point	66·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·689
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 a.m. next day)	85·2
Minimum do. d. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·4
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, NE, ENE, NW, NNW, NNE, ENE.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	219

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

525-90—Little, S, N and B—Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy and another vs C A Turner and others—Ardeshir H and D, B and K and E and G.
107-86—Ardeshir, H and D—C A Turner vs Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy and others—Little, S, N and B, B and K and E and G.
25-92—T A Bland—Hawabai vs Fatmabai—Payne, G and S.
12-92—Ardesir, H and D—Shapurji Framji Buxey vs Bezonji Jehangir Buxey—M N Saklatwalla.
179-89—Edgelow and G—Narotum Crusnaji vs Bhagwandas Samuldas and another—Pestonji R and K.
91-92—Chalk W and S—Dewraj Takersey and another vs Purashram Hurial—Crawford B and Co.
97-92—Nanu an H—Manockji Edulji Allbless and others vs Awabai and others—Nanu and H.
264-92—J C Cama—Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood vs Naviba Khunderao M.
676-91—Mansuklal D and J—Hiralal Chandrabhan vs Bijraj Motiram and another—Roughton and B.
579-91—Edgelow and G—Manockchand Nagsey vs T S Weir and others—Crawford B and Co.
108-92—Ardesir H and D—The Advocate-General vs Bai Poonjabai and others—Payne, G and S, Little S N and B and W and G.
408-91—Payne, G and S—Mahomed valad Amir Aga and others vs Doongersey Lalji—M H Khan.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

488-92—Crawford, B and Co—Mahomedbhai Allibhai vs Goolam Hoosen Abdul Cader.
489-92—Bhaishunker and K—Vunmalidas Hurgowandas vs Bhugwandas Narotumdas and another.
517-92—T A Bland—N C Macleod vs A F Turner and another.
518-92—Bhaishunker and K—Balukram Subharam Mehta vs Khimji Hurridas.
519-92—Thakurdas, D and C—Rustamji Nanabhoy Khambata vs Nusserwanji Ardesir Bomonji Moolla.

Postponed Long Causes.

96-91—Little, S. N and B—Mowjee Cullianjee vs Nanbai and others—Little, S. N and B, and P G and S—(Part heard.)
625-91—Maganklal D and J—Valjee Assur vs Valjee Khutao and aaother—Tyabjee D and J, C M and M—(Part heard.)
245-92—Roughton and B—Luchmondas Radhakison vs Dwarkadas Ramjeedas and another—Brown and M.
64-92—M H Khan—Maloo Rajana vs Rajaram Luxmon—Bhaishunker and K.
476-91—M N Saklatwalla—Shivlal Bholanath and others vs Makanlal Byranglal and others—Bhaishunker and K.
640-91—H S Dikshit—Kashinath Withoba Jeewanjee vs R Wilson and others—Little, S, N and B and F A Little.
146-92—Brown and M—Luiza M de Souza vs A de Quadros—Roughton and B.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

525-91—Wadia and G—Pochajee Byramjee Battliboi vs Perozsha Framjee Battliwalla—Chitnis, M and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

104-92—Tyabjee, D and J—Mulla Tyabally Carimbhai vs Valljee Carimbhai and others.
383-91—In person—Bai Jamul vs Magan Dayaram—Bhaishunker and K.
111-92—Wadia and G—Shaik Abdool Hoosein Lalmeera and another vs Mariamboo and another—Thakurdas D and C.
232-1499 of 92—Janardhan and A—Nathoo Lalljee vs Khoja Soolleman Somejee—Thakurdas, D and C—(S. C. C. Suit.)

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—302 bales cotton and 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 6,000 cwts wheat Killic, Nizam and Co 4,000 cwts wheat, H Govindjee; 25 cases condiments, Maneckjee Poonjee and Sons, 150 bales cotton, Lyon and 113 Co; bales cotton, Robertson Bros and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Willow Branch—1,200 cwts linseed, W and Graham and Co.
Clyde s—100 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 40 bales skins, H T H Gunaee; 4 cases condiments, D P Batha and Co; 2,001 cwts castorseed, and 4,800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Queen of India s—11003 cwts linseed, Nixon and Co; 650 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bombay s—3000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Blue Cross s—200 cwts gum, John Fachiri; 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, Owen and O Kell; 2,000 cwts maize, A Allimahomed and Co; 2,944 cwts rapeseed. E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Londourax s—573 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

FOR HONG KONG.

Verona s—100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Verona s—135 bales twist, E J Abraham; 129 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 250 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cur Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVE PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works :—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara :—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops" Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap, Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld, Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

FOR OFFICERS.—Military Brush Cases, Solid Leather, containing two Brushes and Comb, neat and strong, Rs. 9-8; large size, Rs. 12-8 cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

'XMAS WHIFFS.—Just received, a fresh supply of specially Selected Java Cigars, suitable for presents to friends at Home. Apply WILMOT & Co., Hornby Row.

LOVELY KANGRA and CEYLON TEAS as Christmas and New Year's Presents for Home. Re. 1 per lb in elegant Packets.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE SERVICES of a competent and experienced SURVEYOR are required at once for a term of two to three months on Rs. 5 per day. Applicants should call at the Resident Engineer's Office (B. B. and C. I. Railway General Offices), between 12 and 4 o'clock on any day before Saturday, the 3rd of December.

WANTED, INDENT CLERK, for Piece-Goods; only competent and influential men need apply. Address "M. N.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a HEAD MASTER for a High School in the Mofussil. Salary Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100. Apply "Delta," care of this Paper.

TEAS! TEAS!!—Just unpacked a fresh consignment of our well-known Indian Teas for 'XMAS PRESENTS to friends abroad. Packing and postage free. Apply WILMOT & Co., Hornby Row.

LETTS'S DIARY for 1893 can now be had at B. D. MOTIWALA and Co., Wholesale and Retail Stationers and Patent Medicine Vendors, 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DIAMOND EAR-RING.—Messrs. S. and J. KHAN, Jewellers, Elphinstone Circle, have FOR SALE on COMMISSION, one old mines brilliant set Parsi fashion Ear-ring.

FOR SALE.—A Light and Stylish Victoria with Shafts, Pole and Brake, in good serviceable order, Rs. 550. A Schiedmayer and Soehne Indian Square Piano, very sweet tone and in perfect order, new, last year. Rs. 700. Apply to Capt. JELLETT, R.A., Colaba.

HAM ON CUT! HAM ON CUT!! HAM ON CUT!!! For the facility of our constituents we are now selling even one pound of Ham at Re. 1 per lb. Best York Cut Prime Hams from 8 to 16 lb. Ans. 13 per lb. Best Wiltshire Bacon on cut Ans. 13 per lb. Best D. G. Cheese on Cut, Ans. 13 per lb.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

MR. E. CHARDE, Landlord, Mr. J. B. Roderick, Postmaster, and Messrs. W. A. Galbreath, Robert Reeves, and James O'Brien, Officers of the N. W. Railway at Mooltan, write as follows:—We hereby certify that we have used Motiwala's Dysentrodyne repeatedly and in many cases for Indigestion, Colic and Diarrhœa, and have always found it an effective, prompt, and certain remedy for the same.

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PHOSPHORIC Dial Watches, Keyless, which can be seen in the dark, in Real Nickel Silver cases, Rs. 25, and in Silver cases Rs. 35, guaranteed 5 years.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

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FOR SALE, or HIRE, from 1st December, two second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, in good condition. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—*Continued.*

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

CEYLON TEA.—Rose Pekoe, Re 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4; Broken Orange Pekoe, Re 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re 1; Pekoe, As 14; Pekoe Souchong, As. 12; and Souchong As. 10 per lb. These Teas are specially manufactured of finest selected leaves only, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DARJEELING TEAS of the celebrated Ripon Tea Co's Estates of best qualities ever introduced into Bombay. Sole Agents:—JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co., Marine Street, Fort; Also FRASER & Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have spent one day at the Alexandra Hotel, and have received great attention from the Proprietor and his servants. The food is good, and the charges very moderate indeed.—(Sd.) T. WINGATE, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL is the best situated, commanding extensive views. No Low-Pitched Rooms as found elsewhere; nor near Native Hotels and Bazaars.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is the most comfortable, the best situated, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN.—Mr. J. X. PINTO, Proprietor of PINTO'S HOTEL, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen that his well-known and most central Hotel is NOW OPEN to VISITORS. Terms Moderate.

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WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
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SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

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AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30 The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).
ESTABLISHED 1885.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST	Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED	Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security	Rs. 15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

5 Per cent. per annum for 12 months.
4½ Do. do. for 9 months.
4 Do. do. for 6 months.
3 Do. do. for 4 months.
} Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January, or at maturity.

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4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.

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6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.

Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Branch: Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

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The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK, *and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.*

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

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NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
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TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 26.

THE price of Bar Silver again receded ⅛d. per oz. in London yesterday, say to 38⅞d.; but Rupee Securities were unchanged, at £65 13-16; and, in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent cheaper, at 85⅛ cents, demand Exchange on London having advanced ¼ cent since Wednesday, to 87¾ dollars. Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged in London, at 97¼, and 108⅜, respectively: and the market rates of discount were unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 13-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £140,000 in Silver to Bombay; and £10,000, in the same metal, to Calcutta. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent. to 99½; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·14.

To-day, Silver in London recovered ⅛d. of its previous decline, returning to Thursday's quotation of 39d. per oz.; and in New York there was been no further change in the value of the metal, at 85⅛ cents per oz.; but demand Exchange on London declined ¼ cent to 87½ dollars. The usual Stock Exchange quotations wired from London show no change.

No further advices regarding Wheat and Linseed came to hand yesterday through Reuter, and these markets are presumably unchanged. The quantity of Wheat afloat yesterday for the United Kingdom was 1,230,000 quarters, or 50,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's estimate.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular last evening; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady, the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. A further advance of 1-16d. was gained in the price of spot Mid-Americans at 5⅛d per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, excepting the most distant, in which there was no change, the extreme quotations being 5 3-16d. for November-December delivery, and 5 5-16d. for March-April. In East Indian Cotton, Broach, Dholleras, and Oomras, and "Good" Hinganghat all advanced in value 1-16d. per lb. "Fine" Bengals were 3-16d. and the other grades of this growth, ⅛d. per lb. higher; as also were "Good" Westerns, and "Fair" Coconadas; Tinnevelly, in both grades, having advanced 5-16d. per lb. at Reuter's quotations. Egyptian "Fair" Brown Cotton was 1-16d. higher, at 5⅛d. per lb. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales.

The Manchester Market, which was excited on Thursday, remained firm yesterday; and the price of 40s. Mule Twist further advanced ⅛d., to 8⅛d. per lb.

Cotton in Liverpool closed this afternoon in favour of buyers, with spot prices unaltered, but American Arrivals 1-32d. lower. Egyptian "Fair" Brown Cotton is quoted by Reuter ⅛d. per lb. higher, at 5¾. per lb. The day's Sales are 10,000 bales, including 500 East Indians. The Imports are 39,000 bales. "Good" Oomra at Havre is quoted 3 francs higher, at fcs. 48½; and "Fine" Broach 5 francs dearer at fcs. 60.

A material falling off in the Sales of Cotton in Liverpool took place during the week ending yesterday as compared with the previous six business days, the figures being 14,000 bales less at 77,000 bales (inclusive of 3,000 East Indians). The amount forwarded to consumers was 2,000 bales less at 69,000 bales. The week's Imports were 44,000 bales smaller at 89,000 bales. The total Stock (the previous Friday's figures being now corrected to 1,163,000 bales) had increased during the week by 7,000 bales, and, as it stood yesterday, was 173,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, and 410,000 bales more than that held in 1890. The Stock of Surats was 23,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had increased during the week by 110,000 bales; but of East Indian Cotton there were 8,000 bales less; and the figures which we give below now show a decrease of 80,000 bales in this year's total supply for all Europe, as estimated yesterday, but an increase of 922,000 bales as against the previous year, and in the case of Surats a falling off of 34,000 bales and 200,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool advanced 5-16d. during the week, while Arrivals were yesterday ⅜ to 13-32d. higher than on the previous Friday, the spot rate thus having been ⅝d. and 1-16d. above that ruling at the same time last year, and the year before, respectively.

In New York, a further advance of 5-16 cent was gained in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands, at 10 cents; while February Futures were 35 points higher, at 10·03 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports (for two days, Thursday having been a holiday) were 79,000 bales, making the week's total materially heavier than in 1890, though lighter, to a much greater extent than last year, the total falling off compared with last year and the year before now shown being 968,000 bales, and 698,000 bales, respectively.

There has been no further change to speak of in the New Market to-day, the spot price of Cotton remaining at 10 cents, and Futures for February being 2 cents lower, at 10·01 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 33,000 bales, going against 31,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 46,000 bales in 1890.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	261,000	311,000	248,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	125,000	146,000	92,000
" " Continent	78,000	110,000	79,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '92	2,474,000	3,442,000	3,172,000
" exports to U. K. do.	957,000	1,248,000	1,201,000
" " to Continent do.	575,000	781,000	914,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,050,000	1,206,000	680,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 25th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	3,770,000	3,849,920	2,847,760
" " Surats	174,000	208,000	374,360

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Stock in Liverpool	1,170,000	996,810	760,100
" London	5,000	9,000	25,000
American Afloat	380,000	385,000	285,000
East Indian "	6,000	10,000	10,000
Total	1,561,000	1,400,810	1,080,100
Price of Mid.-Americans	5⅛d.	4¼d.	5 3-16d.
" Good Dhollera	4⅛d.	3⅞d.	4 1-16d.
Difference	1d.	⅜d.	1⅛d.

The demand for Cotton in our local market fell off again to-day, and no forward business has transpired; but the feeling has been firm, and prices have further advanced Rs. 2 to 3 per candy. The purchases for export sum up 1,000 bales, consisting of 400 ready new Julgaum at Rs. 222; 350 Bengals, at Rs. 206-8; and 250 Dhulia, at Rs. 213½-15; while the Mills have taken 150 new Khangaum, at Rs. 230; and 50 Bengal Ginned, at Rs. 232; and, of old stuff, 100 Morvi, at Rs. 213; and 50 Barsee, at Rs. 220 per candy.

WHEAT is still neglected by shippers, and only small parcels have changed hands to-day, in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS have also been quiet in tone, and transactions have been upon a moderate scale. The price of *Linseed* has further given way ¼ anna per cwt., to Rs. 7-12-6 to Rs. 7-15-0 per cwt.; but other quotations are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,625	bales.
Wheat	23,260	cwts.
Linseed	11,529	"
Rapeseed	3,382	"
Gingelly	11,775	"
Groundnuts	988	"
Castorseed	1,422	"
Rice	3,440	"

FREIGHTS are quiet at last quotations. Business has been done for April shipment to picked Ports at 17s. 6d. per ton; and for prompt shipment to Hull, at 13s. per ton, for Wheat.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 15-16d. for Demand, and 1-32d. higher for next year, at which, however, we have heard of no inquiry from remitters; and for three months' sight Credits, at 1s. 3 ⅛d. for the mail; 1s. 2 5-32d. for December; 1s. 3 3-16d. for January-February; and 1s. 2 7-32d. for later on next year, at which rates a moderate amount of business has transpired, the market closing quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 2 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 2 29-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 3d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 3⅛d.	"
Francs 3	do.	1·59.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The tone of this market has been strong to-day; but the rate for Fours, though slightly higher for the more distant account, has not changed materially, our closing quotations this evening being 106 ⅜ for cash; 106 5-16 for Wednesday's settlement; and 106 for the January account; with 4¼ per Cents. quoted nominally at 102¼.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal of movement in this market to-day, more particularly in Cotton Mill Scrip, which on the whole has been rather in buyers' than in sellers' favour, at our revised quotations. Press shares have also declined in a few cases. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 5 in the others. Bank of Bombay shares have further advanced Rs. 2¼ per share, to Rs. 1,057¼.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

ERSKINE, DYSON—Nov 3, at St Jude's South Kensington, Keith David Erskine, I S C, Asst Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, elder son of Col G Erskine, Commissioner of Kumaon, to Mabel Seabrook, second daughter of Mr J Dyson, late Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

DEATHS.

AUSTIN—Nov 4, at Gt Yarmouth, Anna Theresa Austin, widow of the late Col Austin, Ben Art aged 72.

DANIELL—At Santa Teresa, Entre-Rios, Argentine Republic, Louisa, wife of Mr Walter Le Feyt Daniell, and eldest daughter of Mr Charles Mont essor, Beng C S (Ret) of Stonely Grange, Kimbolton.

FRY—Nov 6, at 48, Aldridge-road-villas, Westbourne-park, Richard Percival Fry, late of H M's Indian Navy aged 49.

FRIEND—Nov 8, at Guildford, suddenly, the result of an accident, Charles Thomas Friend, of Guildford, formerly of the India Office, aged 55.

HEATON—Oct 27, lost in the Roumania, Emily Murray, wife of J J Heaton, C S, Bombay Presy, and second daughter of the late Col Jackson of Harbledown Lodge, near Canterbury, aged 33.

LEE—Oct 30, drowned off Peniche, Portugal, Kathleen, wife of Eric A Lee, P W D, Gadachi, Kattywar, and daughter of the late Prof W Nesbitt, Queens College, Belfast, aged 32.

OTTLEY—Nov 3, at Weston-super-Mare, Harriet Ottley, widow of the late Capt W J Ottley, Bo Light Cav aged 79

PHELPS—Nov 8, at Ealing, Charles Albert, the beloved and only surviving child of the late Lt-Col Albert Dawson Phelps, M S C, aged 25.

PHILLIPS—Nov 10, at Worthing, Capt F B Phillips, Madras Retired List.

POLLARD—Oct 28, drowned in s s Roumania, off Peniche Portugal, Alice Emmeline, age 30; Gladys Mary McQueen, 2 years 4 months; Joyce Rebe Wake, age 1 year, wife and only children of Capt W C Pollard, 15th Bengal Lancers; daughter and grandchildren of the late Maynard Brodhurst, Esq, B C S, and a Judge of the High Court, N W Provinces, India.

SANDFORD—Oct 27, in the wreck of the Roumania, off Peniche, Charles Douglas Sandford, M S C, son of Col R Sandford, late R E, 26; also, in the same wreck, Dorothy, his wife, youngest daughter of the late Col G Westmacott, Hyderabad Cav, aged 20.

WILSON—Oct 27, lost in the s s Roumania, Winifred Wilson, nurse to Lady Johnson, and for nearly four years the, devoted servant of Col and Mrs Bartholomew.

AUSTRALIA.

DEATH.

TULLOH—Sept 30, at Sydney, N S W, thrown from a buggy and killed, William Henry, eldest son of the late Mr C R Tulloh, Ben C S, aged 49.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BAKER—November 21, at Jhansi, the wife of J Baker, I M Railway, of a son. Both doing well.

MARRIAGE.

CARRUTHERS—WINTLE—November 11, at Christ's Church, Rangoon, by the Revd C P Cory, Lieutenant R A Carruthers, XI (P W O) Bengal Lancers, to Florence, daughter of Henry Wintle, Esq.

DEATH.

SHAW—November 4, at Pursa Factory, Bettiah, Hugh Morton Shaw, the son of Lieutenant-General G R Shaw, B S C.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1892.

THE overzealous member of the anti-opium deputation which waited on Lord Kimberley on the 10th inst., and wrote to Mr. Gladstone to say he was not satisfied with his lordship's reply, has got an answer which he did not altogether expect. The Prime Minister has endorsed all that the Secretary of State stated in his honest pronouncement on the difficult and complicated question of the Indian opium trade. As it happens the mail which arrived on Saturday brings the report of the interview between the very numerous deputation and Lord Kimberley. It also brings us a private letter from an Anglo-Indian of wide experience, who was present. Though himself a Conservative, he writes that Lord Kimberley has proved himself in backbone and firmness a vast improvement on his predecessor, who always seemed afraid lest what he said might affect a division in the House of Commons. From him we learn that the facts and arguments with which the Earl of Kimberley exposed the easy assumptions of Sir Joseph Pease and Mr. Hanbury—who headed the deputation which swarmed into the India Office—made a distinct impression. His manner was even better than his matter—courteous, self-possessed, kindly—he brushed aside the sweeping assertions on which the deputationists relied as unanswerable, and with the greatest consideration showed them that the opinions which they held are not shared by a great many people who are well acquainted with the various aspects of the question. The deputation included representatives of thirteen missionary and other societies, and their object was to urge the Government to suppress the opium trade in India, stop the transit of Malwa opium through British territory, and put an end to the export of opium to China. All this seemed to the spokesmen of the deputation to be the simplest thing in the world, "a moral and religious duty" rendered incumbent on the Government by the vote snatched in the House of Commons in April last year, which, in the opinion of Sir Joseph Pease, "virtually declared that the Indian opium trade is an immoral trade." Sir Joseph asserted that most of the opium grown in India goes to China "for the direct purpose of debauching the Chinese"—who levy two millions sterling on the drug, and are growing it for themselves in vast and ever-increasing quantities. It was admitted that the Chinese grow enormous quantities of opium, but, said Sir Joseph dogmatically, "the deputation say it does not matter whether the Chinese are growing opium or not; that the Government of India are engaged in an immoral trade, and that what is immoral cannot be morally or religiously right. They go further, and say no half measures will do, and that if they wash their hands of the trade it ought to be done speedily and with vigour." As for the notion that the prohibition of opium cultivation in India by law would result in smuggling, that was "a difficulty really not worth talking about"—which drew from Lord Kimberley the observation that the danger of encouraging an illicit trade could not be passed over in that way. His lordship stated very truly that nothing could be more disastrous than the letting loose upon the people of India an army of informers and blackmailers.

It is instructive to compare the assumptions and platitudes on which the spokesmen of the deputation were compelled to rest their case, with the solid and weighty considerations which justify the refusal of the Government of India to take a step in regard to opium, which the British Government have not been asked to take even by the wildest fanatics in regard to the far more injurious trade in alcohol. We have just seen how superficial and flimsy were the arguments on which Sir Joseph Pease relied. The Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade read a letter from Archbishop Vaughan, in which that prelate spoke of the necessity of "discharging the moral engagements which correspond with our Imperial interests," and asked that the Opium Trade should be reduced to medical demands—"it is for others to provide the necessary revenue." Mr. David McClaren, formerly chairman of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, laid it down as an axiom that "if the opium trade is immoral, it must turn out to be an unprofitable one. Ergo, by putting an end to the opium revenue Sir David Barbour would be delivered from a loss. Lord Kimberley went straight to the facts. In regard to China the historical grievance no longer exists. The Chinese Government is now perfectly free so far as we are concerned to receive opium or not, and they have elected to levy a large revenue amounting to £2,000,000 sterling per annum on foreign opium; "they are exceedingly glad and excessively desirous of obtaining that revenue from opium." His lordship might have added that if the revenue would no longer be levied on Indian opium owing to the prohibition of its export from India, the growing Persian trade in the drug would be proportionately stimulated, and the supply from the Gulf and from Africa would soon fill the void. The amount of opium grown in the Chinese Provinces is enormous, it is continually increasing, and its quality has been improved, so that it competes very successfully with the Indian product. If the latter were excluded the inevitable result would be that more and more Chinese tea-gardens would be diverted to the cultivation of the poppy. Where then would be "the religious and moral gain," so far as the Chinese people are concerned? Lord Kimberley quoted the words used by Mr. Gladstone recently as to the revenue from opium in India stating "that, subject to the obligations of good faith I shall be most delighted to see, and even if I can forward any measure within the bounds of reason, for limiting that connection and bringing it, if it can be done, to an end." The question is a practical one—any proposal to deal with it must be within the bounds of reason. The memorial presented by Sir Joseph Pease recognised that the suppression of the opium trade must not be allowed to add to the taxation of the Indian people, and it went on to express the belief of the memorialists that the people of this country will be ready to make up any deficiency so caused. Lord Kimberley stated very emphatically that he has not the slightest reason to suppose that the Treasury have any disposition to place a heavy burden on the English tax-payers for the purpose indicated. Speaking as the Minister responsible for India, he declared—what every member of the deputation must have known to be the literal truth—that no such proposition made to the Treasury—no matter what Government is in power—would receive a favourable response. He pointed out that the sum required would be very large, for it would be necessary not only to compensate the Indian Treasury, but also the Indian cultivator and the Indian Princes, who derive a large portion of their revenue from opium. His lordship estimated the value of the opium, the cultivation of which it is proposed to abolish by a strike of the pen at £13,000,000—a statement which was met by a cry of "No, No," from men who did not stop to consider that if the duty on the product levied by the Government of India is some six crores, the total value of the crop to India must be at least thirteen crores. Would the English tax-payer compensate the Indian cultivator for the loss of this valuable crop? He would not even compensate the Indian treasury for the loss of the six crores of revenue which it is so ably proposed to strike out of the Indian Budget. Mr. Hanbury—one of the mob of gentlemen who talk at home at ease—went so far as to say that since India has already lost some four or five millions sterling through the vagaries of exchange, it would not matter in the least if she were now to lose three or four millions sterling more through the stoppage of the opium trade. That argument Lord Kimberley very naturally said was equivalent to saying that if he had lost £5,000 he could the better afford to lose £3,000 more. Mr. Hanbury's hallucination is however of some use, inasmuch as it indicates very clearly how soon the promises to make good the loss proposed to be inflicted on the revenue would disappear in some plausible platitude when the time came for testing their worth.

The deputation fared no better in the endeavour to establish as a working hypothesis the absurd contention that the consumption of opium in India is the source of every evil, and serves no good purpose whatever. Lord Kimberley frankly told them that he could not simply take the opinions of the gentlemen who waited on him, he had to weigh all opinions, and he found that the strong feelings the gentlemen of the deputation entertained as to the extreme injury occasioned by the consumption of opium are not shared by a large number of persons in a better position to judge of the facts. The assertion that opium is merely a poison, and that no one can consume it without injury, his lordship pointed out with honest candour, is controverted by many authorities. A considerable number of responsible people hold that the use of opium in some of the provinces of India, especially where malaria prevails, is beneficial and not injurious. His lordship might have added that in the more advanced provinces, where opium was consumed by the well-to-do a generation ago, alcohol has now been substituted for it, and that the change has not been in any respect one for gratulation. He referred to another element in the question which can not be safely left out of sight—the tendency amongst the lower classes since the use of opium has been restricted by enhanced prices and stringent regulations to resort to the use of the far more dangerous and demoralising preparations of the hemp plant, the consumption of which the Government cannot possibly prevent. It is as certain as anything can be that the prohibition of the cultivation of the poppy and the sale of opium would be immediately followed by two far greater evils than that which absorbs the attention of philanthropists at home, namely, a widespread illicit traffic in crude and highly deleterious opium, and a large increase in the consumption of ganja, which in its effects is far worse than the milder drug.

SOME slight reference has been made by our Aden correspondent to Lord Wolverton's expedition to Africa. His Lordship started on the 4th instant with a friend, Colonel Paget, for Aden, *en route* for Berbera. The ostensible object of the journey is lion-shooting, but the enterprising young peer is actuated more by love of adventure than anything else. Although still under thirty, there is scarcely a part of the world open to travellers that he has not visited. His wanderings in Mexico have been extensive, and he is one of those who can boast of having crossed the Andes. After leaving Berbera the party proceed in a south-westerly direction over unknown country, and hope to come out somewhere in the region of the Victoria Nyanza. A sea captain has been engaged to guide the little expedition by aid of the stars, and a regular log is to be kept. Lord Wolverton is taking out with him a great quantity of articles suitable as presents for the chiefs—beads, ornaments, cheap jewellery, and copies of the Koran. By distributing the latter his Lordship, with a shrewdness, which does him credit, hopes to convince the natives that he is not a missionary. The main thing, he shrewdly imagines, is to show them that he has not come to try to convert them to the Christian religion. Although his intentions are pacific, he thinks it advisable to be prepared for all eventualties, and he is, therefore, raising a force of thirty armed men, Arabs, besides a number of Somalis. No expense is being spared to make the expedition a success, and if it fails it will not be for want of a liberal outlay of money. Lord Wolverton has promised, if he should live to return to England—to describe his journey before the members of the Royal Geographical Society. He is a son of the late Admiral Henry Carr Glyn, who will be remembered as the Commander of the Serapis, when the Prince of Wales made his famous tour in India. Like his uncle, who might almost be said to have financed the Liberal party, Lord Wolverton is a staunch supporter of Mr. Gladstone, though he seems to care more for the excitement of foreign travel than for the monotony of domestic politics. Iwerne, where he resides, is one of the finest country-houses or palaces in Dorsetshire, or for the matter of that in any county, though there are larger estates, notably that of General Pitt Rivers in the neighbourhood. One of his sisters is Lady Norreys, a celebrated society lady. His second sister is at present unmarried, but rumours reach us of a projected alliance with the son of a local landlord. The lucky man is well-known in the electrical and political worlds, and has many friends in India, which he has visited on more than one occasion.

THE Duke of Marlborough, it appears from the Home papers, was found dead in bed, on Wednesday morning, 9th inst. He had not been ill, in fact he appeared to be in splendid health, and only the night previously was busily engaged in writing an article for one of the reviews on "Modern Railway Cars," an article suggested by the shocking disaster to the Scotch Express at Thirsk. Though a somewhat erratic politician, the Duke was an exceptionally able man, and but for the circumstances connected with the dissolution of his marriage with his first wife, he might, had he been so minded, have occupied a high position in the political world. Although he had to some extent lived down the revelations made in the Divorce Court, he probably never would, at any rate during the present reign, have become sufficiently rehabilitated to fill office under the Crown. A career in politics being denied to him, the Duke devoted his energies to the management of his property, and to the development of the electric light. He was chairman of one of the most important of the Electric Lighting Companies and an active director of the Telephone Company. His knowledge of art was also considerable; in fact, he was all round a thoroughly accomplished man. His successor, a young man at college, is a nephew of the Marchioness of Lansdowne. The heir-presumptive to the dukedom is now Lord Randolph, Churchill who has taken steps to contradict the rumours to the effect that suspicious circumstances attended his brother's death. A *post-mortem* examination has revealed the existence of calcareous degeneration of the large vessels of the heart. The present Duchess, an American lady, to whom the Duke was married about four years ago, is said to be overwhelmed with grief. His former wife, who is known in the world as the Marchioness of Blandford, and for whom great sympathy has always been felt, was also at Blenheim with her children, where she remained until after the funeral. When we think of the illustrious name he bore, the great abilities with which nature had endowed him, and the untoward course of no small portion of his life, the death of the eighth Duke of Marlborough suggests many reflections of a melancholy and pathetic character. As the Marquis of Blandford he visited India some years ago and spent some time in Cashmere. As we mentioned some time ago, the new Duke was born at Simla. The mortality among wearers of the strawberry leaves has been very considerable of late. Within a few weeks four Dukes (Sutherland, Manchester, Roxburghe, and Marlborough) have passed away.

IT turns out that M. Delahaye, who made such sweeping charges against French Ministers and Deputies—of whom he alleged that one hundred and fifty were recipients of bribes—has only "moral" proofs of the guilt of the men he so boldly accused. We all know what "moral" victories mean; they are another name for defeat, or even for serious disaster. The fact that the charge of wholesale corruption was preferred against Ministers and Deputies was preferred by a Boulangist, was in itself sufficient to throw doubt upon its *bona fides*; now that the accuser only repeats his allegation in a general way, and when pressed for a definite statement excuses himself by saying that he only possessed moral proofs, the Committee of Inquiry will not find any great difficulty in drawing up a report for the Chamber.

COUNT CHARLES KINSKY, who arrived in Bombay by Saturday's mail steamer, comes to make arrangements for the approaching visit to India of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Este eldest son of the heir-presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian throne. The Count is an ardent sportsman, and very popular in London as well as Viennese society. No doubt he and his illustrious charge will enjoy their tour in this country.

SIR CHARLES PRITCHARD, the newly-appointed member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council, left Bombay by the Nagpore mail train, on Saturday night, to take up his appointment. Sir Charles arrived a few minutes before 10 p.m. at the Victoria Terminus, where he was met by Mr. Cooverjee Cawasjee, Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, Mr. Jehangir Pestonjee Vakil, Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, Messrs. Rustom Pestonjee Jehangir, Pestonjee Cooverjee, Tipnis, Datatrai, &c. After the interchange of civilities with those present, some of whom presented him with garlands and bouquets of flowers, Sir Charles bade his friends good-bye.

MR. GILBERT has given notice of a motion at the next meeting of the Bombay Corporation on the 5th of December: "That S. Tomlinson, Esq., C.E., be appointed special Water-Works Engineer to the Municipality of Bombay on the following terms, *viz.*, that he covenant to serve the Municipality for five years certain; that his pay be Rs. 1,200 per mensem for the first year: Rs. 1,300 per mensem for the second year: Rs 1,400 per mensem for the third year, and Rs. 1,500 per mensem for the fourth and fifth years."

THE Burma rice-crop area now shown as under rice is 4,422,844 acres or 5,055 acres more than was estimated last month. Crop prospects are at present good in all districts.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Mail Steamer Oriental, which arrived here on Saturday last with the English Mails, reports that during the voyage she had a strong current from Aden to Bombay.

THE left leading wheel of the front brake attached to the Calcutta mail, which left Bombay on Thursday night, broke as the train was passing through Hirapoor station mileage 198 at 7-30 on Friday morning, no one was injured. The train was detained for three hours, a joint enquiry is to be held.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

THE AMERICAN PROPOSALS.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 25.

The American delegates submitted their proposals to the Monetary Conference to-day. They favour the establishment of an international agreement providing for the unlimited coinage of gold and silver into full debt paying money, fixing a ratio of the metals and creating a uniform charge to the public for coining gold and silver.

Sir Rivers Wilson concurred in the necessity that existed for a wider use of silver as currency.

The Conference has adjourned until Monday.

The German and Austrian delegates at the Conference have declared that they are instructed to the effect that they cannot agree to any modification in the existing monetary system.

France, Holland, Spain, and Mexico are ready to vote in favour of the proposals made by the American delegates.

Russia, Italy, Roumania, Switzerland, and Greece have declared that their instructions do not permit of their voting, and they consequently will reserve their opinion.

ANOTHER PROPOSAL.

Mr. Rothschild will submit a proposal to the Conference on Monday, the precise nature of which has not yet been divulged, but it is reported that it will take the form of an international agreement for buying silver at a fixed price.

The British bimetallists are sanguine that the proposal of Mr. Rothschild will form the basis of a satisfactory solution of the question at issue, but the monometallists are sceptical and declare that in view of the attitude of Germany and Austria the failure of the Conference is certain.

THE FINSBURY ELECTION PETITION.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Captain Penton has withdrawn the charges against Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and has agreed to a scrutiny, which has been fixed to take place on the 5th December, to decide the election.

MORE HARNESS-CUTTING IN THE CAVALRY.

A quantity of harness has been cut in the 4th Hussars at present stationed at Colchester. A recruit has been arrested in connection with the offence.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE OPIUM QUESTION.

A member of the opium deputation which lately waited upon Lord Kimberley, urging the suppression of the opium traffic in India, not being satisfied with the reply given by his lordship, addressed a letter to Mr. Gladstone on the subject.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, has endorsed all that Lord Kimberley said.

DECORATION OF SERGEANT WILLIAMS.

At Windsor, yesterday, Her Majesty the Queen decorated Sergeant Williams, of the Medical Staff Corps, with a medal in recognition of his services to the wounded, at Abu Klea.

THE LANCASHIRE LOCK-OUT.

The Masters of North Lancashire have declined to join the short time movement, and their operatives are thus able to support their comrades in the South.

THE CANADIAN PREMIER.

The Hon. J. Abbott, the Canadian Premier, has resigned owing to ill health.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian transport Euphrates has arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The first meeting of the Governors and Fellows in the new Imperial Institute buildings took place yesterday, when H. R. H. the Prince of Wales announced that Her Majesty the Queen would open the Institute in May next.

CHITRAL AFFAIRS.

The *Times*, in commenting on the usurpation of the throne of Chitral by Afzul Sher Khan, praises the vigilance of the Indian Government in regard to Chitral affairs, and trusts that the new ruler will be found our true ally.

THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

ONLY "MORAL" PROOFS.

PARIS, Nov. 25.

The trial of M. de Lesseps and others is postponed until the 10th January, meanwhile the enquiry by the Committee of the Chamber into the charges of bribery brought by M. Delahaye against the directors of the Panama Canal and others has been opened.

M. Delahaye has repeated the general charges he made, but has named nobody, and when pressed for a more definite statement said that he possessed only moral proofs of the charges.

FIGHTING NEAR TOKAR.

CAIRO, Nov. 26.

An attack has been made on Fort Tamrin, near Tokar, by the Dervishes, who numbered some two hundred and fifty.

The attack was, however, repulsed by the garrison with a loss to the Dervishes of seventeen killed and many wounded.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The death is announced of Cardinal Lavigerie.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Bombay Mails, of the 12th instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

TRIAL BY JURY IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

The Committee of the British Indian Association has issued a circular regarding the jury question. After setting forth the principle involved they consider that the notification of the 20th October injuriously affects all classes, British and Native alike. The committee point out the constitutional defect in the notification, namely, the omission to afford natives an opportunity of making known their views regarding the question, and they express the opinion that this defect seriously affects the validity of the notification. The circular dwells on the vital necessity of trial by jury as a safeguard to individual liberty and considers that natives will keenly feel the censure passed upon the whole community—a censure of a most practical and injurious form.

Signatures are being obtained for a requisition to the Sheriff to call a meeting in the Town Hall on the jury question. Last night the Anglo-Indian Defence Association discussed the matter and decided not to move.

THE LUSHAI REWARDS.

Yesterday Brigadier General Lance distributed four medals to men of the 3rd Bengal Infantry in the presence of a large muster of British and native troops. The medals were rewards for valour in the Lushai expedition.

H. E. THE VICEROY IN MADRAS.

THE EAST COAST RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

The Viceroy devoted this morning to receiving addresses. To those from the Chamber of Commerce, Harbour Trust, the Trades Association, the native mercantile community, and from people of the districts interested in the East Coast Railway the Viceroy made a general reply, as they all urged the importance of railway extension. In the course of his reply His Excellency said :

"I am not surprised you should desire to lay before me your views with regard to this most important matter. It is one which naturally fills a prominent place in the eyes of the mercantile community, both of Madras and other commercial centres. Both your present Governor and his predecessor, Lord Connemara, have constantly represented to me the keen interest taken in it by the people of this presidency, and have urged its claims with much earnestness and force upon the Government of India. I am not for a moment going to differ from you as to the value of the project in which you are so much interested. I readily admit that the Indian Railway system will be incomplete until the East Coast Railway has been constructed from end to end, and the capital of this presidency placed in direct railway communication with Calcutta. I have, moreover, no doubt, that the writers of these addresses are correct in believing that the completion of the line would prevent trade from being diverted from this presidency to other centres of industry ; that it would serve a useful purpose for famine protection in the neighbourhood of Nellore and elsewhere, and that it would also place the Singareni Coal-fields in direct communication with this city. I am not here to dispute any of these contentions, and I wish to emphasise this point, because in more than one of your addresses the complaint is made of the amount of State expenditure upon the railways in this presidency, and of the preference alleged to have been shown for the schemes commercially less promising in other parts of this country. Gentlemen, whether you are satisfied or not with the progress already achieved, I cannot think we are open to the charge of having ignored the East Coast Line or of having treated it with less liberality than rival projects elsewhere. Indeed, if our feelings towards the East Coast Line are to be gauged by the extent of grants made towards it since its commencement, we shall certainly not be suspected of indifference as to its success.

The facts are as follows :—I find that in the year 1891-92 out of a total grant for construction of railways of 395 lakhs, 125 lakhs were spent upon the East Coast, while in the following year out of the total grant of 445 lakhs, 123 lakhs were spent upon it. If you consider that out of the balance left for the rest of India 50 lakhs were required for Burma, besides a certain sum for strategic lines already in progress, you will see this presidency has certainly of late had its full share of our available resources, I am, however, well aware that there has been some disappointment, because we have not gone faster or because, being unable to go faster ourselves, we have not stepped aside and allowed this great work to be undertaken by others, and I should like to say a few words as to both these alternatives.

PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE.

You are I have no doubt aware that our public works expenditure, not charged to revenue, is limited by well-established rule to a fixed amount, which we are not allowed to exceed. It has always seemed to me that although the precise extent of the limit thus imposed was a fair subject for discussion, it was right and reasonable that some limit of the kind should be laid down in order to prevent the spasmodic and irregular taking up of enterprises involving a heavy drain upon the public exchequer. A steady annual rate of progress in railway construction, a rate sufficient but not more than sufficient to keep the whole of our engineering establishments fully employed, is obviously preferable to progress by fits and starts, under conditions which in one year leave a portion of our establishments working half-speed and overtax their resources next. This limitation virtually imposes a restriction on the amount of our borrowing, and confines our total expenditure upon public works from all sources to an amount ranging between 400 and 500 lakhs of rupees per annum. It is scarcely necessary for me to remind you that owing to the circumstances, with which we are all of us familiar our expenditure during the next year or two will have to be watched with more than usual strictness, and that there is consequently no prospect, as far as the Government of India is concerned, that the rate of expenditure upon this line or any other will be largely increased in the near future.

H. E.'S VIEWS ON PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

Under these circumstances it is perhaps not unnatural that you should say to us : "Why do you not withdraw and allow private enterprise to undertake and carry through as rapidly as possible the work which you yourselves admit is one of great public importance, but with which you are not able to proceed as rapidly as you would like?" I am quite ready to admit that if private enterprise is in a position to come forward and undertake the East Coast Railway there would be strong *prima facie* ground for asking us to hand over the project to a company. I am bound, however, to say that, so far as I am aware of the proposals which have been made, none of them have contemplated the construction of the East Coast Railway by the agency of what could be fairly and properly described as genuine private enterprise, and I am sorry to add that as far as my experience carries me, true unassisted private enterprise in relation to railway construction in India is almost non-existent. This is perhaps not altogether to be wondered at. There are two explanations, either of which would, I believe, be sufficient to account for the fact. We have, in the first place, the uncertainty as to the rate of exchange, and in the next place we have the practice hitherto resorted to by Government of India of guaranteeing liberal rates of interest to companies in order to induce them to take up and construct railway projects.

The Viceroy then proceeded to point out that guaranteeing railways was really borrowing by deputy, and while believing that this project will eventually have to be completed from end to end his Excellency could not admit that the portion already sanctioned can be properly described as useless. The Bezwada-Cuttack section was undertaken for a specific purpose, and would be a valuable line if not extended north and south. His Excellency would like to see the line pushed on with greater rapidity and, if satisfied that matters can be advanced by the employment of the agency of a company, it would be agreeble to him to see the Government of India relieved of a vast undertaking, which must otherwise for some time to come absorb a great part of the limited funds available for railway construction.

H. E. AND THE EURASIANS.

Replying to the Eurasian Association's address, the Viceroy said :—Such an association would serve a useful purpose if it could succeed in inculcating provident habits among the classes in which you are specially interested, notably by discouraging early premature marriages, which are notoriously the cause of much suffering to those who contract them, and which it is to be feared are often means of bringing into existence children, for whom in face of the fierce competition prevailing in this country it is difficult, if not impossible, to provide a suitable livelihood. You have reminded me of my reference to the possibility of admitting Eurasians to military service. I understand that the Government of this Presidency has been invited to take up the question and it will, under the circumstances, probably be desirable that I should abstain from expressing any opinion of my own with regard to it until definite proposals have been submitted to the Government of India. I will only say that while I should welcome an opportunity of opening the military profession to persons of this race we are obliged, in the present circumstances of the Indian Empire, to consider any such proposals in reference not only to their social and political aspects but with regard to their cost and their results in adding to the military strength of the Empire.

THE MAHAJANA SABHA.

Replying to the Mahajana Sabha, a Political Association, the Viceroy said :—

I notice with pleasure the statement that you loyally accept the measure of reform in the Indian Legislative Councils recently enacted by the British Parliament. We are now engaged in the consideration of the rules and regulations to be issued under the new Act. In such cases it is natural there should in some quarters be a desire to move farther and faster than in others, and I am quite prepared to find that our proposals are criticised both as tending towards mischievous and far-reaching innovation and also as disappointing and reactionary. I am, however, confident they will be found to add to the usefulness of Councils and to their value as representative institutions. Of your suggestions I should like to notice that in which you express the hope that for the purpose of selecting members of Council we shall make use of the only bodies constituted on a statutory basis excluding voluntary associations, I feel bound to tell you that, in my opinion, the exclusion of all such bodies, involving as it would the denial of representation to some of the most important interests in Indian community merely because they happen to be without a statutory organization, would be a serious act of injustice and one for which we should, in my opinion, properly be taken to task.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

After giving an assurance that Government is not likely to embark upon large or uncalled for expenditure in excess of that already incurred for military purposes, the Viceroy said the currency reform question had been taken up because the present system not only occasions inconvenience to Government by disturbing finances and inflicts loss upon particular classes, but is detrimental to the interests of the public at large.

TRIAL BY JURY.

The Viceroy concluded thus : The only remaining point which I need notice is your reference to the step recently taken by the Government of Bengal in regard to the system of trial by jury. The whole of the correspondence has lately been published, and I venture to think that when you have read it you will be of opinion that the step was amply justified by the facts and need not be regarded with the apprehensions which you have expressed.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 27.

Mr. Norton, continuing his address in the Pamphlet Scandal Case, before Mr. Bosanquet yesterday, said that he was glad that at least one witness came out with a clean character, and that at least one man had spoken the truth. Mr. Furdoonji was entitled to be called an honest gentleman for, under trying circumstances, he had spoken the truth. He quite understood that Mr. Furdoonji would not have mentioned the Durand enquiry to Nawab Mehdi Hassan, because he was a man with some delicacy of feeling with regard to claiming the privilege. He did not blame Mr. Furdoonji because he was between two fires. However, it was refreshing to be able to pick out one bright spot in so much dirt and filth. Mr. Norton then dealt at length with the evidence of the prosecution, which, he contended, had been mostly fabricated, and witnesses suborned. There was direct evidence of bribery, and on such evidence he would feel entitled to ask that Nawab Mehdi Hassan should be prosecuted for wilful perjury. The evidence for the defence, he contended, would prove that Mrs. Mehdi Hassan had been guilty of the greatest sin a woman could commit. Mr. Norton had not concluded his speech when the Court adjourned.

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 27.

The following progress of Railway extension are reported. The Chittagong-Akyab-Minhla survey will probably begin from the Burma end, the Shwebo-Wuntho section of the Mu Valley Railway being inspected with a view to be opened for passenger traffis immediately. The Northern section of the East Coast Railway from Calcutta to Cuttack being finally surveyed, marked out, and ready for commencement ; and the survey of the branch from Midnapur to join the Bengal-Nagpur system is also being completed to ensure a good alignment.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN

Sir Auckland Colvin gives over the charge of his Government to Sir Charles Crosthwaite on Monday, and leaves for Bombay by the afternoon train on the same dater. His farewell to the N.-W. P. Volunteers was considered disappointing. After the rapid strides volunteering has made during the five years' tenure of this popular Lieutenant-Governor, the least he might have done was to obtain few concessions or announce the future policy of the Government of India in this direction.

On the other hand, his valediction to the officers civil and military of the United Provinces conveys a warm acknowledgment of the services of those members in various departments and the public community, whom Sir Auckland's energy has impelled to aid in the work of five years' strenuous successful administration.

FRESH TROUBLES IN CHITRAL. DEATH OF AFZUL-UL-MULK.

News received from Peshawar confirms the rumour of fresh trouble in Chitral. Afzul-ul-Mulk has been killed, and the Mehtarship has been assumed by Sher Afzul, his uncle, and murderer. The latter has been for years a refugee in Afghanistan, and on hearing of the death of his brother, the late Mehtar, opened secret communications with his friends at Chitral, resulting in his suddenly murdering his nephew and his younger brother Murid. Rissaldar Rab Nawaz Khan was at Chitral when the tragedy occurred, and his report is expected by the Government of India daily. This intelligence is confirmed from Gilgit with the addition that Sher Afzul was largely assisted by the Amir, who sent a party of Afghan troops to support the usurpation of the Mehtarship. The latter point, however, requires confirmation.

MR. JUSTICE MAHMOOD.

Mr. Justice Mahmood gave over charge to Mr. Justice Aikman, on Saturday, and has gone on furlough. He did not attend the court, nor did he deliver judgment in cases tried by him months ago. This will necessitate a rehearing of the whole list of cases.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Nov. 25.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Orion from Trieste left, for Bombay, this evening.

HONGKONG, Nov. 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie from Shanghai left for Bombay, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 27.

The French Mail steamer Niemen, from Calcutta, arrived.

The Itelian s. s. Bormida left Penang, for Bombay, on the 26th inst.

The Anchor Line s. s. Persia arrived at Marseilles on the 23rd inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	97¼
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 13-16
Bar Silver	38 7-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	77,000	bales.
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	89,000	"
" " Surats	2,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,170,000	"
" " Surats	23,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	5,000	"

Dr. Busch, the author of "Prince Bismarck and his Men," publishes the remarkable statement (telegraphs the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*) that Lothar Bucher, whose death the old Chancellor mourns as the loss of his most faithful friend and the associate for many years of all his thoughts and labours, drafted the Constitution of the German Empire in twenty-four hours under the Prince's instructions.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The opening proceedings of what that pattern landlord, the Marquis of Clanricarde, calls "the Plan of Campaign Commission" were, as you may have heard by telegram, of an exciting, not to say unseemly, character, and, though opinions differ as to who was most to blame, Sir James Mathew or the irate barristers, most persons think that in future it will be wiser not to employ her Majesty's Judges on work outside their legitimate sphere. Mr. Morley's mistake is naturally being made great use of by his opponents and, although for party purposes the error is being unduly magnified, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the Chief Secretary would have done better if he had selected a layman to preside ever a non-judicial investigation. Of course, Mr. Morley's choice was necessarily a limited one, and, though it is easy to be sagacious after the event, his colleague, the Lord Chancellor, ought to have prevented him from putting an able, respected, and high-minded member of the judiciary in such an unenviable opinion. Lord Esher, the Master of the Rolls, with the independence for which he is noted, took the opportunity of the Lord Mayor's banquet, to call attention to the inconvenience of having one of our judges being fiercely accused of partiality or of a want of a desire to do justice. This remonstrance has been echoed by one at least of Mr. Gladstone's Parliamentary supporters, and Mr. Morley is hearing so much of his little indiscretion that I have no doubt he will be very glad when the Commission brings its labours to a termination. With the exception of the regrettable scenes that characterized the commencement of the inquiry, and the extraordinary disparity between the Commission and Lord Clanricarde respecting the nature of the communication made to that nobleman, the inquiry so far has not presented many points of interest. To make matters worse, two of the Commissioners find that they cannot be spared from their other duties, and have retired. Mr. Morley exhibits the spectacle of a brave man struggling against adversity, and if he emerges from his manifold troubles he will deserve to be sincerely congratulated.

On Tuesday last Mr. Balfour made two speeches in Edinburgh, in one of which he gave special prominence to the desire of the Conservative Party to introduce measures of social reform, and in the other severely attacked the Government for their "conspiracy of silence." He attributed the difficulties of the Irish Executive to the fact that they are in what he conceives to be a false position. "I do not know," he said, "whether you have ever had the misfortune to meet somebody who feels that he is not moving precisely in the social circles to which he is accustomed. I do not know whether you have noticed how sensitive he is to imaginary affronts, how easily he loses his temper, and how quickly he resents even the most harmless word spoken without any intention of offence." Something of this kind, Mr. Balfour says, seems to have come over the Irish Administration.

However true it may be that the nerves of the Irish Executive are "on edge," Lord Kimberley by his speech in the city on Wednesday shows that he, at all events, is in a cheerful mood. I happened to meet his lordship in St. James's Park in the afternoon of the same day, and a more complete picture of contentment I do not think I ever saw. He looked more like a country squire returning from Quarter Sessions than a statesman who has the Government of India upon his shoulders, to say nothing of a considerable share in the administration of the affairs of the whole Empire. He had a difficult duty to perform at the civic entertainment, and he discharged it with skill. Some of his younger colleagues might learn from him a few lessons in the useful art of skating over the thinnest of thin ice. Excusing himself for not unfolding the Ministerial plans—a thing, by the way, that is never done on the Ninth of November whatever party is sitting at the Lord Mayor's hospitable board—he said "this is the brooding time of Cabinets, and it is impossible to produce our basket of eggs until they are actually hatched." The Marquis of Salisbury in the speech he made to the Nonconformist Unionists last night made few of the "poultry-yard metaphors" of his "distinguished leader in the House of Lords" and drew from them the happy conviction that whatever species of oviparous or other production the present Government may contemplate the eggs will, if they are eggs at all, undoubtedly be addled. Although Lord Kimberley was not allowed to say anything of importance about domestic legislation, his reference to Uganda is regarded as showing that in the Cabinet ever did intend to scuttle they have abandoned that intention in face of the hostility manifested especially amongst the religious bodies against the shirking of our responsibilities in Africa. He also announced publicly for the first time, that the British and Russian Governments are discussing the appointment of a Pamir Delimitation Commission, and, as became a Secretary of State for India, did not wholly pass over the Currency Question. His brief allusions to the Herschell Committee are in some quarters interpreted as indicating that although steps will be taken to secure the safety of the English monetary system, a pretty free hand is to be given to the Government of India of dealing with their own special difficulties in a way that shall seem to them best.

The speeches of the political leaders, the gigantic look-out in Lancashire, and the continued agitation of the East-End unemployed all combine to direct attention to the social problems that in one way and another are so prominent in these days. I have been expecting for some time to hear Mr. John Burns attacked by the very men he once led. This sort of thing is as regular as the solar system. Speaking at the Tower-hill a day or two ago one of the "bosses" of the movement declared that Mr. John Burns, Mr. Steadman, and other Labour members of the County Council were suffering from an American disease, known as "Swelled Heads." The workers said this good-natured critic had put those Councillors into the position and now the latter did not care a rap for them. Why, he asked, were their Labour members not present on Tower Hill looking after the interests of the unemployed ? When the movement assumed larger proportions—is not this a confession of weakness ?—"Mr. Winbay Jack Burns" would doubtless be among them. Poor Mr. Broadhurst when in his Cromer cottage he read the above must have smiled and reflected that in politics as in other thing the whirligig of time brings in its revenges.

I was present, as a spectator, in the elaborately ornamented Council Room of the India Office when the Earl of Kimberley received a deputation from the Anti-Opium Party. The deputation was rather numerous, and included two or three unknown natives of India, as well as a considerable sprinkling of English ladies. Some of the latter, I thought, looked as if they would like to have joined in the inexhaustible flow of oratory to which his lordship listened with exemplary patience and good humour. None of the members of Council or permanent officials of the India Office were present, but Mr. George Russell sat in Lord Kimberley's right hand throughout the proceedings. After Sir Joseph Pease had finished his statement he observed that there were a large number of people in the room, but they did not all desire to speak or if they did desire they would not attempt to give effect to their desire. Lord Kimberley smilingly remarked that if they did it would be necessary to adjourn the proceedings—adding that Mr. Russell suggested that if all were to deliver addresses it would be more convenient if they reassembled in Trafalgar Square. One of the speakers was a Mr. Thomas Hanbury, who stated that he was engaged in the China trade. He also mentioned that he is one of the largest owners of house-property in the Celestial Empire, and he denied the imputation which it seems someone had cruelly made that some of the dwellings in question were used as opium dens. While this gentleman was somewhat tediously dwelling on the enormity of supplying Indian opium to the Chinese, Lord Kimberley interrupted with the remark that they were not obliged to have it. Mr. Hanbury replied, "Not forced to have it." "Not obliged to have it," repeated Lord Kimberley with emphasis, rather upsetting the equanimity of the speaker. After more than an hour had passed Lord Kimberley intimated that he wished to hear all he could, but he had other engagements ; whereupon Sir Joseph Pease requested the remaining gentlemen, who had come prepared with speeches, merely to hand in the resolutions entrusted to them by the bodies they represented. From what I have said in previous letters your readers will be prepared to learn that Lord Kimberley's reply was not what the Anti-Opiumists would have liked. Indeed, some of us who knew his lordship's views on the subject were surprised that he should have taken so decided a stand against the more unreasonable of the claims put forward by Sir Joseph Pease and his friends. The matter, he said, divided itself into three heads—the exportation of opium into China, the internal consumption in India, and the question of Burma, which, as he pointed out, stands on a somewhat different footing. In the first place he quoted with approval Sir James Ferguson's declaration that there is no compulsion on our part of the Chinese Government to receive opium. He next referred to the extension of the growth of opium in China itself and the improvement in the preparation of the home-grown drug so as to make it better able to compete with the opium imported from India. He then brought forward the words used by Mr. Gladstone, during the General Election, but followed them with the sensible remark that after all the question is a practical one. He dismissed as unworthy of consideration the wild talk one hears occasionally indulged in as to compensating India for the abolition of the opium trade. "I am," he said, "speaking as the Minister responsible for India now, and I do not think that such a proposition to the Treasury, no matter what Government was in power, would be likely to meet with a favourable response." He reminded the deputation that the sum would be very large, not only to compensate the Indian Treasury but also the producers and those native princes who derive considerable sums of money from the cultivation of opium. "You must bear in mind, in calculating the cost to India, to look not only to the revenue but to the value of the opium." He mentioned the estimate made by Mr. George Batten at the Society of Arts meeting last year, namely, thirteen millions sterling, and urged the Anti-Opiumists to be more moderate in their demands. The opium revenue shows a tendency to decline, and the more it does so the easier becomes the problem. But do not let them say that half-a-loaf is never better than no bread. An excitable gentleman who sat next to me, and who had kept up a running comment on the speech, here ejaculated : "It is not a half ; it isn't a seventh." His lordship took no notice of this and other interruptions. Self-control under all circumstances is not, it would seem, one of the most conspicuous virtues of some of the Anti-Opiumists. Lord Kimberley, in the course of his further remarks, made some pertinent observations on the smuggling difficulty and alluded to the position of Burma. He sat down without giving the deputation the least hope that the policy of the present Government is at all in advance of that of their predecessors. "Humbug," "shilly-shallying," and so forth were the sort of observations that were muttered by the deputation as they disappointingly retraced their steps from the India Office. It is doubtful if the memorial would have been presented had the Society anticipated so unfavourable a response. They had anticipated from the vote in Parliament and from the attitude of the Liberal leaders that the Government would at any rate be prepared to go a little further than the late Ministry, instead of which Lord Kimberley has put his foot down in a manner that must surprise the timid Viscount Cross. This, I know, was their expectation until the eleventh hour, but persons who were better informed might have told the Anti-Opiumists to be prepared for a rebuff I was talking a few hours ago to a prominent member of the anti-opium organization, and he assured me that the agitation would go on with greater vigour than ever. He anticipates that Lord Kimberley's speech will lose the Liberals a good many votes, and I daresay he is right. All the more credit then to Lord Kimberley for having the courage of his convictions. There is a rumour, which may be without foundation, that Mr. George Russell is not altogether in accord with the principles laid down with so much clearness by his chief, but, assuming the report to be true the disagreement will scarcely imperil the existence of the Government. I have reason to believe that in coming to a decision Lord Kimberley was influenced by the powerful arguments used by so many eminent authorities at the discussion organised by the Indian section of the Society of Arts. In Anglo-Indian circles the highest praise is given to his lordship for the courage and wisdom he has displayed in this matter, his attitude being contrasted with the less heroic conduct of Viscount Cross, conduct which, to use the language of a very distinguished person, nearly resulted in betraying the Government of India into the greatest financial collapse that ever befell any country. While the *Times* describes Lord Kimberley's reply to the deputation as "sensible and statesmanlike" the organ of the Nonconformist conscience tries to soothe the self-styled friends of righteousness. "The conscience of the British people," they are consolingly reminded, "will one day be fully roused. The traffic will go ; and in half a dozen years after it has gone we shall all be wondering why it was ever regarded as the mainstay of Indian finance."

The volume of the records of the East India Company that Sir George Birdwood is editing with the assistance of Mr. W. Foster for Mr. Bernard Quaritch is "The Register of Letters and of the Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading with the East Indies." It is the first letter-book of the Company, extending from 1599 to 1619, and has been copiously annotated by Sir George Birdwood who also writes an introduction. Mr. Quaritch is bringing it out in the highest style suitable to the publication of such documents, and as a companion volume to Mr. Henry Stevens's "Dawn of British Trade in the East." Sir George Birdwood has gracefully dedicated the work to his old friend, Mr. Premchund Roychand. The terms of the dedication are as follows :—

"To
THE SETT PREMCHUND ROYCHUND
Hindu Merchant,
OF THE LOYAL CITY OF BOMBAY,
Who never lost his head in prosperity,
Nor heart in his adversity,
And whose splendid endowment
Of learning and charity in Western India,
Time, which allays and proportions all things,
Will lastingly reckon unto him for righteousness.
I, ever gazing
Wistfully Eastward
Across the Seven Seas,
DEDICATE THIS VOLUME
Sent forth, mayhap, on my last Tide."

I am told by a leading member of the staff that the new *Pall Mall*, or whatever it is to be called, will make its appearance between the 1st of January and the middle of February. Mr. Newnes is putting his heart into the venture, and special offices on a very complete scale are being erected for the paper in Tudor Street abutting on the Thames Embankment. Mr. Charles Morley (a relative of the Chief Secretary for Ireland), who has been editing the *Pall Mall Budget* for some years past, will in a similar capacity join his old chief, Mr. E. T. Cook. Conflicting rumours continue to be circulated respecting the ownership of the old, *Pall Mall*. A few days ago we were told, that the purchaser was really Sir Charles Dilke. Then it was reported that Mr. Yates Thompson's successor was "a Liberal Unionist Member of Parliament for a northern constituency." According to another account it was a Dissentient M. P. known for his academic attainments. Now, this morning, we are informed that the mysterious individual is an American, Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, the well-known proprietor of the *New York World*. All these statements are taken *cum grano*, and the one that seems to find the least credence is that relating to Mr. Pulitzer. What does that gentleman want with an evening paper in London ? He cannot hope to Americanize English journals after Mr. Gordon Bennett's disastrous failure to run a paper on Transatlantic lines in the British Metropolis.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. PIGEON.

Her Majesty's s. s. Pigeon, under the command of Captain Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Aden, which port she left on the 16th inst. The Pigeon had been stationed at Aden since April last. She captured two slave dhows in the month of September last, and thus succeeded in liberating twenty-five slaves. The Pigeon has been relieved by H. M. S. Redbreast, and has come here to be docked for repairs, and will remain in Bombay for about three months. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

The general election in Italy has resulted in the return of 350 supporters of the Ministry against 120 members of the Opposition. All the Ministers and officers of the Chamber have been returned.

THE B. P. R. A. MEETING.

SPEECH BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 26.

THE PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

This meeting terminated in the evening when the prizes were presented to the successful competitors by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in presence of a large number of officers and ladies. His Excellency delivered an address on shooting, in which he said :—

General Blundell, ladies and gentlemen, and soldiers, —We have got through our second meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association at the "Sisters," and I am delighted to be able to say, and it must be very gratifying to those who have taken so much trouble, and have done such hard work in the meeting, to know, that we have got through it successfully. We have had a greater number of competitors from our own presidency than last year, notwithstanding that the 24th and 26th Bombay Infantry have been mustered out and reorganised, that the 28th Pioneers is in Assam, and that the 2nd Madras Lancers have left this command. The competitors from outside have been fewer. This is partly accounted for by camps-of-exercise. But the meeting is intended to improve the shooting, and give a stimulus to musketry in the Bombay Army ; and we need only consider if from that point of view. Last year we gave the "Bombay Army Cup," to be competed for by the whole of India, but we got very few entries, and have not repeated the experiment this year. We have been more moderate in our aims, and have come down to what, I think, we may keep to, that is our normal stand-point, and all our proposals and endeavours are now being directed on that point. It has most unfortunately happened that we have had very few Volunteers competing here this year. The newspapers have given two reasons for their non-attendance. One is that the railway authorities will not pay them for the days of their absence, and the other is that we have included rapid firing as one of the matches in the Championship Series. I do not know how far these reasons are true, but I can hardly believe that the last one is. This, you know, is a military meeting, and the championship should clearly contain matches which are connected with the military training of the competitions. But in any case it has been known since the commencement of this year that a rapid firing match would be included. At all events whatever may be the reason which has kept Volunteers away, we can only regret their absence. The individual shooting has been good throughout the meeting, and the scores compare favourably with those made this year at Bisley. I have picked outa few of the winning scores :—

The smokeless powder competition.—Bisley 34, Poona 34. The 800 yards—Bisley 33 and Poona 33. The 600 yards—Bisley 34 and Poona 35. The 500 yards—Bisley 34 and Poona 35. In the team matches, there has been a slight falling off. This is partly accounted for by the fact that the distances to be fired at are not made known until the day before the match. I may mention that it has been decided in future to admit ricochets in tactical team matches, and I am personally very glad of this, as I think it is a mistake not to accept every hit on the target. It has not, however, affected the matches here much, for I find that out of 3,200 hits there have been only 170 ricochets—or just about 2 per cent. The fire discipline in the tactical matches has been in most cases very satisfactory showing a considerable improvement in the discipline of the men, and in the command of the teams. This is a distinct advance. The ammunition has, I am glad to say, been good throughout, and the working of the ranges, the marking and everything connected therewith has been very satisfactory. Of course much remains to be done to the ranges as is always the case when new ranges are started and funds are low. But we will get on. By next year you will find many improvements, among others the shadow thrown across the targets, by the rising or setting sun will be reduced, if not entirely done away with. The targets and butts will be raised, and the firing points cut down and before long "The Sisters" Range will fairly claim to be one of the best in the world. More specially for the long ranging Lee-Metford rifle with which the British troops will fire at the next meeting. Of course we want money, and I may mention here in thanking our numerous subscribers, how grateful we are to the Native Chiefs and gentlemen for their handsome subscriptions. The following are amongst the principal donors :—H. H. the Raja of Akalkote, Rs. 200 ; H. H. the Raja of Bhawnagar, Rs. 200 ; H. H. Raja of Kolhapur, Rs. 200 ; H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, Rs. 150 ; Native Chiefs, Southern Mahratta Agency, Rs. 400 ; H. H. the Chief of Mudhol, Rs. 100 ; the Sir Desai of Sawantwadi, Rs. 100 ; Sirdar Khan Bahadur Puddumjee, Rs. 100 ; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart., C. S. I., Rs. 150 ; the Hon'ble N. Wadia, C.I. E., Rs. 100—total Rs. 1,600. Before I conclude I must acknowledge the services of the staff and all those connected with the working of the ranges, and more specially mention Major Curtis, A. A. G. for Musketry, Captain Zellers, Secretary of the Association, Major Tidy, Camp Commandant, Major, Duperior, Executive Engineer, Major Proudfoot, Captain Francis, Captain Piers, and others. To yourself, General Blundell, and your staff I must convey the thanks of the Association for your successful exertions. The masters and register-keepers are deserving of every praise ; they have had most laborious work to do, and have done it thoroughly well ; and you, men, deserve our thanks for your good behaviour and the good points which you have shown throughout. It is sometimes thought that these are occasions on which to lecture the troops on the value of good shooting, But, men, you know as much about it as I do, and I will content myself with asking you to do everything you can think of to become the best possible shots, and give immediate obedience to your officers in all cases and under all circumstances. Have no fear of anything whatever, and you will then be fit to go anywhere and against any one, and may I have the luck to go with you.

I will now read you a list of the principal winners:—

The British Army Purse and Gillespie Memorial Cup—Worcester Regiment.

The Harris Challenge Cup—72nd Field Battery.

General Blundell's Volley-Firing Prize—Worcester Regiment.

The Rapid Memorial Challenge Shield—Worcester Regiment.

The Commender-in-Chief's Prize—Yorkshire Light Infantry.

The Adjutant's General's Prize—Durham Light Infantry.

Non-Commissioned Officers' Purse—Lancashire Fusiliers, for the second year in succession.

Running Contest—Royal Lancester Regiment.

The Championship and the Society's Gold Medal—Color-Sergeant Whitty, Worcester Regiment, who also wins the Governor's Prize and the National Rifle Association Silver Medal.

The Council's Prize is won by Lieutenant Young, Worcester Regiment, who is also the winner of the Bengal Rifle Association Silver Medal

The two Revolver Prizes are won by Captain Francis, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.

The Diana First Prize—Mrs. Rivett-Carnac.

The Diana Second Prize—Mrs. Curtis.

The Affinity First Prize—Mrs. Currie and Captain Poore.

The Affinity Second Prize—Mrs. Curtis and Lieutenant Chitty.

Natives.—Bombay Army Cup—9th Bombay Infantry.

Harris Challenge Cup—3rd Squadron, Poona Horse.

General Blundell's Volley Prize—18th Bombay Infantry. All shots on the target.

Napier Memorial Challenge Shield—9th Bombay Infantry for the second time in the past three years.

Commander-in-Chief's Prize—9th Bombay Infantry.

Salvadore Gabriel Memorial Cup—7th Bombay Infantry for the second successive year, beating the 8th Bombay Infantry, by one point.

Non-Commissioned Officers Prize—1st Bombay Grenadier.

Southern Mahratta Agency Cup—5th Bombay Infantry.

Havildar Abdul Kadur, 9th Bombay Infantry, is the Native Champion, and winner of the Society's gold medal.

The Council's Prize and the Southern India Rifle Association medal is carried off by Lance Naik Ramnak Luximon, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

The Governor's Prize and the Indian Rifle Association's Medal—Havildar Jassim Khan, 7th Bombay Infantry.

Two Regiments have been pre-eminently successful—the Worcester Regiment and the 9th Bombay Infantry. The Worcester team have gained the first place in the British Army Cup for the second year in succession, in the Napier Memorial for the third time running, and in the Volley-Firing Prize. The three Worcester men who head the championship roll have gained four of the Association medals this meeting. The Bombay Gold Medal, the N. R. A. Medal and the Governor's Prize have all been won by Color-Sergeant Whitty who was the Gold Medallist in 1890 ; the Bombay Silver Medal and the 200 and 300 yards rapid have been won by Lance-Corporal Lambert ; the Bengal Silver Medal and the Council's Prize, and the 600 yards unlimited have been won by Lieut Young. In all this regiment has won nearly Rs. 1,800. Among the native troops the 9th Bombay Infantry have carried off the majority of the prizes, in value over Rs. 1,700, including the Napier Memorial, the Bombay Army Purse, the Commander-in-Chief's Prize, the Southern Mahratta Agency Cup, and the first three places in the Championship. Our champion Havildar Shaik Abdul Kadur already

holds the Northern India Silver Medal and the Southern India Medal for 1881. In the last five years the 9th has won the Gold Medal four times.

After the distribution of prizes H. E. the Commander-in-Chief called out for three cheers for the champions of the meeting which were loudly responded. Afterwards three cheers were given for H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and the meeting dispersed.

The following are the scores of the several unlimited matches and the Army vs. Volunteers :—

MATCH X.—THE DEOLALI CUP.

Value Rs. 200, presented by Major H. D. Rosseter, D. A. A. G. for Musketry, and Captain J. C. Francis, D. A. A. G. for Musketry. Open to teams of three officers from any ships of H. M.'s Navy and Indian Marine Regiments, District, Station, or Personal Staff. Two native officers may be included in a team from a native regiment, and one in a staff team. Distance 25 yards, to be fired at a fixed target.

	Pts.	
19th Bombay Infantry	230	and wins the Cup.
2nd Durham L. I.	212	
Worcester Regt	175	

Highest individual score made by Major Rossetter, D. L. I., 88 pts., and wins Rs. 25.

MATCH XXVI.—THE SPORTSMEN'S CONTEST.

Unlimited entries. Open to British officers and civilians. Distance 100 yards, to fire on the bounding tiger. Number of shots four. No sighting shots allowed.

	Pts.	Rs.
Capt Peyton, A-D-C to H E the C-in-C	14	40
Col Leach, Mily Secy to do	14	40
Lieut Young, Worcester Regt	13	20

78 entries.

MATCH XXVII.—THE REVOLVER PRIZE.

Fixed Targets.

Unlimited entries. Open to all ranks of the British Army and Volunteers in India, of whose equipment the revolver forms part. Distance 25 yards. Number of shots six. No sighting shots allowed.

	Pts.	Rs.
Capt Francis, D A A G for Musky	39	50
Major Rosseter, D A A G do	38	25
Lieut Henderson, 13th Bo Inf	33	20
Lieut Chitty, 19th Bo Inf	32	15
Lieut Young, Worc Regt	31	10

Captain Wilson, D. L. I., 31 counted out.

MATCH XXVIII.—THE REVOLVER PRIZE.

Disappearing Targets.

Unlimited entries. Open to British officers and civilians. Distance 25 yards. Number of shots six. No sighting shots allowed.

	Pts.	Rs.
Capt Francis, D A A G for Musky	28	50
Major Rosetter, D A A G do	27	25
Lieut Chitty, 19th Bo Inf	26	20
Col Carrington, Dy Qr Mr-Genl	25	15
Lieut Cashel, Yorkshire Lt Inf	23	10

Captain Wilson and Lieutenant Henderson, 23 counted out. 214 entries.

MATCH XXIX.—THE DIANA.

Ladies' Competition.

Unlimited entries. Distances 50 and 100 yards.

	50 yds.	100 yds.	Total.	Rs.
Mrs Rivett-Carnac	35	35	70	70
Mrs Curtis	35	33	68	30
Miss Pottinger	35	32	67	
Mrs Turner-Jones	35	32	67	
Mrs Street	34	29	63	
Mrs Vidal	32	27	59	

MATCH XXX.—THE AFFINITY STAKES.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Competition.

Two entries allowed. Open to pairs of one lady and one gentlemen. Distance 100 yards.

	Pts.		Rs.
Mrs Currie	32	60	50
Capt Poore	28		
Mrs Curtis	29	60	25
Lieut Chitty, 19th Bo Inf	31		

19 entries.

MATCH LIII.—THE REVOLVER PRIZE.

Fixed Targets.

Rs. 50 presented by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Pritchard, K.C.S.I. Unlimited entries. Open to all ranks of the Native Army in India, of whose equipment the revolver forms part. Distance 25 yards. Number of rounds 12, six with the right hand and six with the left hand. No sighting shots allowed.

	Pts.	Rs.
Sub Gheba Khan, (2nd Beluch)	57	40
Sub Juria Khan, ,,	55	25
Sub Ramdin Khan, ,,	53	15
Jam Shaik Hussain, 19th Bo Infy	52	10
Jam Ranjit Sing, 2nd Bo Lancers	50	10

73 entries.

MATCH IX.—THE ARMY VS. VOLUNTEERS.

To be competed for by teams of eight of all ranks, selected from competitors at the meeting. Winners to receive eight silver shields, and one for the captain of the winning team. Distances 300, 600, and 800 yards.

THE ARMY TEAM.—(Major Proudfoot, Captain.)

	300 yds.	600 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Lieut Whitty	24	26	21	71
Lteut Youn	23	27	20	70
Lce Corpl Lambert	18	26	21	65
Corpl Burns	22	28	22	72
Sergt-Insr McKenny	19	30	24	73
Pte James	20	18	21	59
Clr Sergt Whitty	26	28	24	78
Clr Sergt Crapper	22	33	19	74

Best indidual shot made by Color-Sergeant Whitty, and wins Rs. 50.

THE VOLUNTEER TEAM.—(Capt. E. V. Bollars, Captain.)

	300 yds.	600 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Clr-Sergt Mawhood	25	24	17	66
Corpl Hudson	21	31	27	72
Lce-Corpl Carvalho	14	29	18	61
Sergt Clabby	25	29	18	61
Lce-Sergt Freeman	19	29	20	68
Corpl Cutler	18	22	28	68
Clr Sergeant Black	17	29	72	73
Lce-Corpl Clarke	22	25	26	73

A PROW SUNK IN THE HARBOUR.

THE danger to which native crafts are liable by not carrying a light in the stream was sufficiently demonstrated in a serious collision, which took place in the small hours yesterday morning. As the s. s. Clan Fraser was steaming into port, and was approaching the Dolphin Beacon, a terrible crash was heard under the vessel's bows, and it was seen that the steamer had run into a large prow, which was heavily laden with a cargo of cocoanuts. The smaller craft carried a native crew of fifteen hands, who were instantly precipitated into the water and were seen clinging to the wreck of their boat, which was struck on the starboard quarter. The vessel was easily brought to and the boats were lowered. Fourteen natives were rescued. One of their comrades was not seen, and is still missing. The large consignment of cocoanuts were seen floating all through the harbour yesterday, and afforded a pleasant pastime to the boatmen who were not scrupulous about picking them up. The entire wreck was towed ashore yesterday evening by the launch Siren, and made over by Captain Thorbourn to the Conservator of the Port.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.S HIMALAYA.

HER MAJESTY'S Troopship Himalaya, under the command of Captain Edward Chichester, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Singapore, which port she left on the 14th instant, and called at Colombo on the 20th inst, leaving the same on the 22nd for Bombay. She has brought the 2nd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, and details consisting of 26 officers, 5 ladies, and 1 child, 915 men, 8 women and 10 children, out of which 4 officers, 415 men, 1 women and 5 children disembarked in Bombay, and the rest are to be conveyed home. The Himalaya sails this afternoon for England, calling at Alexandria, Malta and Gibraltar, from where she will embark time-expired men and invalids to be conveyed home. The Himalaya had a splendid passage, and the passengers had concerts, &c on board during the voyage. The following are the names of officers :—

FROM SINGAPORE TO ENGLAND.

Lt-Col W T Ellis, 2nd Bn Northampton Regt	Lt P Allen, 2nd Bn Northampton Regt
Maj and Mrs E D Standys, 2nd Bn Northampton Regt	2nd Lt H M Allen, 2nd Bn Northampton Regt
Capt J Collenson, 2nd Bn Northampton Regt	2nd Lt Rees Webb, 2nd Bn Northampton Regt
Capt C S Prichard, 2nd Bn Northampton Regt	Lt and Qr-Mr J Perrin, 2nd Bn Northampton Regt
Capt and Mrs Copeland, 2nd Bn Northampton Regt	Capt F B Lawson, 2nd Bn Northampton Regt
Lt and Adjt E O Smith, 2nd Bn Northampton Regt	Capt and Mrs F M Geubb R E
Lt G A Bramwell, 2nd Bn Northampton Regt	Surg-Maj and Mrs Robbins, A M Staff
Lt W J L ete, 2nd Bn Northampton Regt	Capt G Byrne, R M
	Capt H F Gaynor, R E
	Lt S Carlyle, R A

FROM COLOMBO TO ENGLAND.

Capt J A X Reilley, A S Corps	Capt G Caldecott, 2nd Rl Warwick
Capt and Mrs L E Kiggell, and child 2nd Rl Warwick	Lt G Young, 2nd Rl Warwick

FROM SINGAPORE TO BOMBAY.

2nd Lt C Giffard, 2nd Bn Northampton Regt	2nd Lt A G Crawford, 2nd Bn Northampton Regt
2nd Lt A D Cox, 2nd Bn Northampton Regt	2nd Lt F W Kent, 2nd Bn Northampton Regt.

A few evenings ago the Pope received a rich financier of Beyrout, Moussa Effendi, who brought a large sum for St. Peter's pence. The family of Moussa occupies a whole flat of the Quirinal Hotel, and is going to Naples to visit the shrine at Valle di Pompei.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE new Victoria Park at Lucknow was opened on Wednesday by Sir Auckland Colvin, who unveiled the statue of the Queen-Empress which has been erected in the grounds. Sir Auckland Colvin returns to Allahabad to-day.

THE Sirmoor Imperial Service Sappers, under the command of Captain Bir Dikram Sing, the Maharaja's younger son, will this year attend the Dehra Dun camp-of-exercise, joining on the 29th instant.

MAJOR-GENERAL Robert Whigham is about to retire from the army. He has only enjoyed his rank for a few months, having been promoted in March last. General Whigham was originally in the Black Watch and saw some part of the Crimean campaign, but he exchanged his kilt for overalls, and for several years was a well-known figure in the 16th Lancers in the latitudes of Bangalore and Secunderabad.

THE Board of Directors of the Madras Railway have accepted, with much regret, the resignation of Mr. J. Cramp, Chief Auditor of the Madras Railway, who applied to be relieved of his duties on account of failing eyesight, by March next. Mr. Cramp was originally a master at the Doveton College. This post he resigned more than twenty years ago for one on the Madras Railway, where, after being for years Chief Accountant, he was promoted to the position of Chief Auditor, on the retirement of Mr. Fitzgerald Church, a few years ago.

THE retirement of Major-General Arthur Lambton at the age of fifty-six, with lots of good work in him, observes a contemporary, is a distinct loss to the army. He is a man of intellect, judgment, and thorough knowledge of his profession and most guardsmen would say one of the best Commanding Officers—among several good ones—of the Coldstreams, in recent years. His non-selection for promotion to Major-General as compared with one or two other selections from the Brigade was regarded at the Guards Club simply as a bad joke. General Lambton's retirement promotes the senior colonel, and herein a curious case arises. Colonel F. Hercy is the senior colonel, but on the 22nd of October he was five years unemployed, and therefore liable to compulsory retirement. But General Lambton sent in his resignation on the 20th of October. If the authorities had, as they might have, given effect to the retirement as from that day, Colonel Hercy would have been taken up. They have, however, to all appearance from pure "cussedness," dated the retirement November 2nd, thus defrauding Colonel Hercy of his rank, and saddling the public with a life annuity by way of compensation to him, of probably about a couple of hundred pounds for not obtaining what it was perfectly in the power in the Horse Guards to give him.

THE total excise revenue of the Madras Presidency during the official year 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 1,21,39,639. The sources of revenue being duty on country spirits, including toddy, Rs. 1,10,38,979 ; foreign spirits Rs. 2,83,794 ; miscellaneous Rs. 93,832 ; rentals for the vend of opium and intoxicating drugs, &c., Rs. 3,83,384 ; and pass duty on opium Rs. 389,650.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 29th October, were for passengers, &c., Rs. 67,892-10-8, and for goods, &c., Rs. 65,821-5-2, making altogether Rs. 1,33,713-15-10, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 126-14-5. During the corresponding week in 1891, the receipts were Rs. 113,641-0-5, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 126-2-1.

THE third meeting of the committee of inquiry into the Indian currency was held at the India Office on November 8, the Lord Chancellor presiding, when Mr. Charles Macdonald (of Messrs. Macdonald, Miller, and Co., of Manchester) and Mr. J. A. Beith (of Messrs. Beith, Stevenson, and Co., of Manchester and Glasgow) wereexamined. On November 9, Mr. M'Kay, president of the Bengal Chamber of Comerce and of the Indian Currency Association, was examined at considerable length.

THE Crocodile, having on survey been found to have sustained no damage from touching the ground, left Portsmouth according to programme on the 13th inst. for the Mediterranean ports and Kurrachee with troops. She brings out to India drafts for the 2nd Dragoon Guards, the 18th Hussars, the Royal Artillery, the Scots Fusiliers, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and the King's Own Scotish Borderers. At Queenstown she was to be joined by 466 men of various corps.

THE post of paid secretary to the R. E. Mess at Chatham is about to be established, and it is hoped that a retired officer of the Army may be found capable of undertaking the duties. The salary will be £250 per annum, rising to £300 after the end of one year, the appointment being tenable up to the age of fifty-five.

A VERY good suggestion is made in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, namely, that the Army List published in England should give the stations at which officers on the Staff in India are doing duty.

THE friends of Mr. H. G. Cowie, of the Financial Department, at present on leave in England, writes the *Pioneer*, may have been caused some uneasiness by an alarming paragraph published in the *Hindoo Patriot* in Calcutta, and subsequently copied by other papers. Mr. H. G. Cowie, as originally intended, was to have returned to duty this month. He has not done so, and the Calcutta paragraphist rushes to the gory conclusion that he must have died on the Continent, or been murdered on his way to Marseilles or Brindisi. As a matter of fact, as will be seen by reference to the India Office list published in last Wednesday's *Pioneer*, Mr. Cowie was granted four months' extension of leave the week the last mail left England. The statement that grave apprehensions are entertained by his friends is nonsense.

MRS. BUXTON, wife of the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, died suddenly last week at Shipbourne, her Cromer residence. She was found dead in bed at about 9-15 in the morning of Nov. 3 by her maid, who at once summoned a medical man, Dr. McClure, but death had already taken place. It was shown at the inquest held on Nov. 5 that the deceased lady had suffered from sleeplessness and severe headache, and that to find relief she had inhaled chloroform. Accidentally she inhaled too much, and the jury, in finding to that effect, expressed their sincere sympathy with Mr. Buxton and his family.

MR. EGAN, presiding on November 4 at a meeting of Irish Republicans, at the Cooper Union, New York, referred bitterly to the attacks made upon his conduct of affairs in Chili while loyally trying to uphold the national honour. He said : "The reason why the British flag is so respected throughout the world outside Ireland is that the humblest Englishman abroad can feel that he is unjustly deprived of his liberty, if his rights are unjustly invaded, or his person is unjustly assailed, he has the whole force of the British Empire at his back, and that the British Navy will be ready promptly to demand, and, if necessary, promptly to exact satisfaction." In referring to the assault on the men of the Baltimore, Mr. Egan said : "An officer high in command of the British Navy told the commander of one of our ships that if a similar assault were committed on his men he would promptly settle the matter at the muzzles of his guns, and make all necessary explanations to his Government afterwards."

THE directors of the East Indian Railway state that the amount of the deferred annuity capital in respect of which the sinking-fund scheme has been applied is £2,794,056 5s.

THE accounts of the Bengal Central Railway, for the half-year ended June 30, subject to audit, admit of a dividend of 9s. per cent., in addition to the guaranteed interest, making a distribution for the current half-year of £2 4s. per cent., subject to Income-tax.

THE directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway propose a dividend in January next on the consolidated stock at the rate of £1 15s. per cent., in addition to the guaranteed interest then due, making in all a distribution of £4 5s. per cent. for the half-year ended June 30, less English Income tax, as against a similar distribution for the corresponding period of 1891.

THE following gentlemen have been admitted licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians of London : Messrs. Robert C. Badham, University of Sydney and London Hospital ; Dossabboy Nowroji Cooper, Madras Medical College and St. Bartholomew's Hospital ; George C. Hayes, King's College Hospital and Melbourne University ; Dosabhai Honjibhai Kabla, Grant Medical College, Bombay, and Middlesex Hospital ; John A. MacPhail, M'Gill College, Montreal, and London Hospital.

THE Council of Legal Education have awarded to the following students certificates that they have satisfactorily passed a public examination : Middle Temple.—Keshav Ganesh Deshpande, Hormus Lascari, Gurdas Ram Sawhny, and Satchida Nandasinha. Passed in Roman Law : Lincoln's Inn.—Mahomed Abdul Kabir, Daulat Ram Mulchand Seth. Inner Temple.—Khaja Tagin Jan, Daniel Moung Po Dan, and Syed Admed Shere. Middle Temple.—Nawab Syed Mohi Uddin Ali Khan, Tulsibhai Jeshanghai Desai, Syed Nasimul Huck, Kotaro Mochiguki, Irad t Ullah, and Yakubali Jamadon Yusufali. Gray's Inn.—Sheikh Meeran Buksh, Ernest Profullaunn Ghosh, Fida Mohamed Khan, Portoi Nath Kozdon, and Shumboo Nath.

COLONEL T. A. COOKE is to have a two years' extension of his appointment as Assistant Adjutant-General at Indian Army Headquarters. This decision (says the *World*) will occasion no surprise to those who know Colonel Cooke, and are aware what a successful staff officer he has proved himself. He formerly commanded the 17th Lancers, and singled out by Lord Roberts for the "brass cap" on account of the splendid order in which his regiment was was always found while under his command. From Assistant Adjutant of a Division he was called three years ago to Headquarters, Simla.

AMONG recently proved wills are the following :—Mr. T. T. Paget, J.P., £589,000 ; Mr. J. Charles, tallow and petroleum broker, £351,410 ; Dr. G. D. Longstaff, Butterknowle, Wandsworth, £107,000 ; Rev. John Wilder, Vice-Provest of Eton College, £58,000 ; Mr. F. V. Smith, St. John's Wood, £54,000 (Mr. Smith has bequeathed £1,000 to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, and £500 each to the Cancer Hospital, Fulhamroad, and the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead) ; Mr. Thomas Cook, of Leicester, the well-known tourist agent, £2,750 ; the Most Honourable Elizabeth Mary, Marchioness of Westminster (daughter of the first Duke of Sutherland and widow of the second Marquis of Westminster), £136,500 ; Captain, Thomas Harcourt Powell, of Drinkstone Park, Suffolk, J. P., £44,733.

THE accounts of the Bengal and North-Western Railway (Limited) admit of the payment of a dividend for the half-year ended June 30 of 3 per cent., free of Indian, but subject to English Income-tax.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda, on Nov. 4, visited Welbeck, where be lunched with the Duke of Portland, returning to London in the evening. The Maharaja—who, with his suite, is staying at the Hotel Victoria—received a visit, on Nov. 7, from the Duke of Cambridge. The Gaekwar of Baroda paid an official visit to the India Office on Nov. 8.

A RECENT dispute between the compositors of Milan and the pubishers has been settled by arbitration, and both masters and men have agreed upon a revised scale of wages, involving an increase of 30 per cent. and a working day of nine hours. The Rome correspondent of the *Times* states that the arbitrators were unable to insist on better terms for the publishers owing to the strong organisation of the printers, which is due largely to the subsidies from abroad. The same correspondent points out that the position of Italian journalism is at best precarious, there being few daily papers in Italy that pay their expenses ; and he is afraid that if the working printers are to dictate the conditions of journalism the most independent papers will in many cases disappear.

MR. ROBERT GRANT WATSON, whose death has just taken place in London, was once a distinguished member of the diplomatic service. Originally heheld a commission in the Indian Army, and served in Sir James Outram's expedition against Persia in 1857 ; being afterwards appointed Attache to the British Legation in Teheran. In 1865 he was appointed Second Secretary at Constantinople. Subsequently he got out of the specially Oriental groove in the service, and wandered in the way usual with diplomats, from Buenos Ayres to Tokio, and from Washington to Stockholm. In 1880 he resigned the service on a pension. Mr. Watson was the author of a history of Persia.

THE Grand Duke Sergius of Russia and his wife had an interview on Nov. 5 with the Pope. The Pope asked the Grand Duke to recommend to the Czar the cause of the Roman Catholic Church in Russia.

"COLONEL" CLIBBORN, of the Salvation Army, and his wife, went to Geneva on Nov. 3 to preside over a meeting, at the close of which they were arrested, confined in a cell for the night, and on the following day escorted across the frontier.

IT is a curious story which comes from Constantinople. Every one who knows the Turkish capital knows Dr. Mavroyeni, the Sultan's private physician, who is an admirable raconteur, and is, with the exception of Dr. Dickson, physician to the British Embassy, the Nestor of local medicos. It seems the doctor, who is the familiar friend of the Caliph, fell, some years ago, under the spell of a French adventuress, whom he ultimately married. Soon afterwards, owing to a scandal, the Sultan exiled the lady of the doctor's affections. On the entreaty of the infatuated old man the decree was revoked, and then, in due course, arose a scandal number two. Upon this the doctor applied for a divorce, but the lady had a trump card to play here. The doctor had kept a diary containing his notes on the state of health, especially the mental health, of the head of the House of Othman. This diary the lady got hold of and forwarded to the palace, with the result that, after vainly taking refuge at the Russian Embassy, where he had no right of asylum, the doctor was carried a prisoner to Yildiz Kiosk, and put to the question. As he is, though of Greek descent, a native Ottoman subject, it may go hard with him in spite of the good stories with which he has for years soothed the waking hours of his sovereign. It was in another part of the same Orient Empire of to-day that a wise sovereign wrote : "Curse not the king, no not in thy thought : and curse not the rich in thy bed-chamber ; for a bird of the air shall carry the voice, and that which hath wings shall tell the matter." Solomon wrote the moral of the latest incident at Constantinople.

THIS season's Egyptian cotton crop is expected to be the largest on record.

THE Italian Government is considering a plan for the monopoly by the State of the petroleum trade.

THE Zlatooust-Cheliabinsk section of the Great Siberian Railway way was opened for traffic on Nov. 6.

THE destruction by fire of the Thornton Cloth Factory, near St. Petersburg, has thrown 4,000 work-people out of employment.

THE Ottoman War Department has concluded a contract with a German firm for the supply of 50,000,0000 cartridges and a quantity of smokeless powder.

THE whaling barque Helen Mar, while manœuvring to secure a whale, was crushed by icebergs in the Arctic Ocean. The captain and thirty-four of the crew were lost, only five being saved.

NOTWITHSTANDING the heavy increase in duties, the French Customs receipts for October were £130,520 below the estimate, and £121,160 below those for the corresponding month of 1891.

THE Reichstag is to be asked to pass a measure compelling British consignors to Germany to stamp their goods with the place of origin, in retaliation for the law enforcing the stamping of goods made in Germany and exported to Great Britain.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of the 22nd inst.:—

Read letters from the Dock Superintendent, dated 12th and 19th November respectively, requesting that 200 feet of portable fencing may be provided at the Princes' Dock for the purpose of regulating the passenger traffic by Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s steamers, and two passenger gangways for general use in the docks. Read memoranda from the Engineer, dated 18th and 29th November, respectively estimating the cost as under :—For table fencing 200 L. feet, Rs. 476. Passenger gangway, at Rs. 300 each, Rs. 600—Rs. 1,076

Resolution :—The additional portable fencing estimated to cost Rs. 476, and the two additional gangways estimated to cost Rs. 600 are sanctioned.

Read letter from the Officiating Port Officer, dated 10th November, recommending that the following sums be provided in the next year's budget for his department :—

I.—Harbour Shoal Buoys.—To replace according to the uniform system of buoyage such buoys as are worn out, Rs. 4,000. II. Kennery Light house.—A new set of Commercial Code Signal Flags, large size, to be procured from England, £20, or say, Rs. 350. III. Charts and Nautical Works, Rs. 200. IV. Steam Tug "Sphix. Stores to be Rs. 6,000 instead of Rs. 5,500, which has been found to be insufficient. Read minutes of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee, recommending that item I be provisionally approved subject to reconsideration later on should the Trustees' revenue estimates prove unsatisfactory and that the Port Officer be called upon to submit a scheme for carrying out the change in its entirety showing the total probable cost and the allotments proposed annually. Item II be passed and that the Port Officer should be asked when the last set was supplied. Item III be passed. Item IV—that it will be sufficient to make the usual provision.

Resolution. The recommendations of the harbour and Pilotage Committee are approved.

Read memo. by the chairman, dated 19th November, on the subject of the dates for the next annual inspection of the harbour.

Resolution.—December 20, 1892, should be fixed for the annual inspection of the harbour and light-houses. The programme of 1889 should be followed.

Read letter from the Officiating Port Officer, dated 15 November, reporting that Mr. Hugh Milloy, Probationary Pilot, has been examined by a Departmental Committee and found qualified to serve as a pilot on the establishment and recommending that he be appointed to fill one of the evisting vacancies in the 3rd Grade.

Resolution.—Mr. H. Milloy is appointed a 3rd Grade pilot, subject to the approval of Government.

Read letter from the Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, dated 13th October, requesting that a couple of cranes may be provided at the East wall of Victoria Dock to facilitate the working of the cargo from their Karachi steamers. Read memo. from the Engineer, dated 11th November, estimating the cost of the cranes, &c., as under :—2 Cranes, Rs, 17,000. Back rail pipes, &c., Rs. 10,500-0-0—Rs. 27,500-0-0, and forwarding plan No. 3729-KI showing how the back rails are to be laid.

Resolution.—Sanctioned against capital account, Victoria Dock.

Read Government Resolution, Marine, Department Mo. 290, dated 19th November, communicating the following telegram from the Government of India, Government are not prepared to accept repayment of any portion of Prince's Dock Loan this year.

Resolution.— To be recorded.

The following were among the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 18th Oct. 1892.	For week ending 18th Oct. 1891.
Vessels piloted into harbour	18	21
,, out of	21	16
,, transported	14	21
,, attended to	0	0

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

Vessels entered	5	6
,, left	4	7
,, remaining in dock	7	3

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	4	8
,, left	5	4
,, remaining in dock	7	7

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 19th October.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
S.s. Bisagno	2,290	2 days.
,, Emin	594-71	3 days.
H. B. Mudlark	304	3 days.

THE PEASANTRY AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE following is a copy of a memorial which has been addressed "To the Right Honourable, the Lord High Chancellor" :—

1. Your Memorialists have learned with unfeigned delight through the public Press that a committee of which your Lordship is President has been appointed by her Majesty's Government to enquire into the working of the Indian Currency Acts, and to advise the Secretary of State for India regarding them.

2. Your Memorialists, believing that an unstable rate of exchange is disadvantageous to this country, owing to the speculation thereby imported into trade with foreign countries ; and to discouragement afforded to the legitimate employment of British Capital in India, rejoice to learn that such an inquiry is about to take place.

3. Your Memorialists are prepared to welcome any legitimate relief that may be suggested in order to minimize the loss suffered by those who, while carrying fixed rupees salaries in India, have to remit large sums to England to meet gold obligations for the education of their children.

4. Your Memorialists cannot conceal their alarm at some of the proposals commonly advanced in influential quarters for the remedy of these evils, or at the arguments urged in support.

Thus it is well known that the Government of India is being urged to sustain the gold value of the rupee artificially by closing the mints to the private minting of silver money. And one of the chief reasons alleged for this departure from long established practice is, that Government may be saved from further loss in the sale of its Council bills.

5. Whether the proposed remedy is adequate to suppress the evils under which the Indian Currency System is assumed to be labouring, your Memorialists dare not pretend to say. But they are fairly entitled to say that if the cessation of private minting causes a fall of prices of agricultural produce, the effect upon the producing agricultural classes may be disastrous.

6. The steadiness, and even the rise of rupee prices and wages in India concurrently with the fall of gold prices and exchange, during the past 20 years, is a very remarkable feature of the situation to which the attention of your Lordship's Committee cannot fail to be directed. Such a feature may be well understood to justify an inference in favour of a considerable improvement in the position of the peasant proprietary of India during the last 20 years.

The heavy inherited immemorial of immeasurable burden of ancestral debt of the Indian peasant cultivators is another and an older feature, concerning over 90 per cent. of the tax paying population, which cannot escape your Lordship's observation and the consideration of your Lordship's Committee.

7. Your memorialists observe that the large volume of the gold obligations of the Government is advanced as an argument to justify a departure from free trade in rupees. But they humbly suggest that the silver obligations of the peasantry are twentyfold greater and more important than the Gold obligations of the Government, so that while removing a minor evil, a greater one of the same nature, but the results of which it is quite impossible to foretell, would be substituted.

During the last twenty years the burden of obligations of the peasantry appear to have pressed men lightly on them, a favourable result which your Memorialists consider has been due to the operation of an expanding export trade, in which India has had the advantage of an unrestricted supply of cheap Silver.

8. Your Memorialists beg your Lordship's pardon for trespassing on your Lordship's time, but if the subject matter of this petition be fully considered by your Lordship's Committee from the point of view suggested by your Memorialists, they feel sure that the advantages of cheap silver will be made manifest and the danger and hardships of restricting its supply will once for all become clear to the Secretary of State.

And your Memorialists will ever pray.

MILITARY NEWS.

MR. WALTER WINANS, the celebrated American revolver shot, has won the gold jewel of the South London Rifle Club, with 205 marks out of a possible 210, five scores, *viz.* :—42. 41, 41, 41, and 40.

CAPTAIN J. G. BURNETT, of the first Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the Leicester Rifle Volunteers, which falls vacant on the 15th January, 1893.

AN automatic marking target has been patented in France by a Dr. Mercier. The target is a movable one and can be wheeled from place to place, wherever required. No marker is required. The bullet striking the target causes the ejection of a coloured flag corresponding in value with the mark or signal for the part of the target struck.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 11TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Oriental, Captain L. H. Moule, with the Overland mails of November 11, arrived in Bombay harbour at 3 p.m. on Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Caspersz	Mr J Hodkinson
Mr and Mrs Hennessey, and infant	Mr and Mrs Ashpitel and two children
Mr and Mrs Fraser and infant	Rev G F Phillips
Miss Hoghton	Mr and Mrs Crookshank
Mrs Griffiths	Miss Lambert
Mrs and Miss Butcher	Miss Newton
Mr Parkhill	Two Misses Lewin
Mr and Mrs Carroll	Mr E R Leach
Mr O'Shaughnessey	Mr C Vallange Vallange
Mr and Mrs Hensley and infant	Mrs V Condell
Lady Freda Clements	Mr W A Harry
Lady Hilda Clements	Capt G A Pagan
Earl of Leitrim	Mrs M Mirrices
Hon Patrick Clements	Mrs J Brennan
Lady Kathleen Clements	Rev F A Sheriff
Mrs and Miss Ingraham	Mr McLachlan
Lord and Miss Dormer	Mr R E Cross
Mrs Wylde	Mr J W Lowe
Mrs Luard and child	Mr J Thomas
Rev W H T, Mrs and Miss Plowman and infant	Mr H Rendel
Mr W Macdonald	Mr E Barrett
Lieut Colquhoun,	Miss Sharpe
Miss Hawes	Mr Taylor
Miss Anley	Mr Akett
Two Misses Agneau	Mr G Duff
Mrs Robinson	Capt S Marling
Mr, Mrs & Miss Kirkpatrick and 2 children	Two Masters Kirkpatrick
Mrs Thompson	Mr R Sambolle
Mr J P Gardner	Mahd Solaman
Mr J Stafford	Mr A Von Graefe
Mr, Mrs and Miss McLaren	Baron Richlen
Miss A H Boyd	Mr E Menzotti
Mr and Mrs Candler	Mr H C Kirkpatrick
	Mr E B Griswold
	Mr Earlam Booth
	Mr J M Stephens

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr, Mrs and two Misses J Woodburn	Capt J R C Colvin
Miss Ashlin	Mr H Patrick
Mrs Irving	Mr A W Shepherd
Sir and Lady John Muir, two daughters and son	Mrs Griggs
Countess of Leitrim	Mr A Despeissis
Lady Maud Clements	Mr M L Dawes
Mr T B Findlay	Col Salmon
Mrs J Hamilton	Mr Maaisty
Mr Chuckerbutty	Mr G G Blake
Mr Smeaton	Mr J W Scott
Mr, Mrs and Miss Reid	Mr Walker
Mr and Mrs Hayward	Mr Berkeley
Lt C E Wood	Mr and Mrs Burder
Mr F W Bentley	Mr Stockinger
Mr F W Barrow	Mr Somerlat
Mr and Mrs Leveson Gower	Dr Elshardt
Mr Holmes	Mr Ritchie
Mr E R P Moon	Mr Petre
Maj F Massey	Mr Hyslop Bell
Mr Muirling	Mr Ingwell
Sir G H Evans	Mr Finlay
Mr and Mrs Eggar	Mr and Mrs J Clark
Mr J H Eggar	Miss Adams
Mr and Mrs Getty	Mrs A Smith
Mr R S Jones	Miss McLean
Count C Kinsky	Mr Stamford
Mrs Candy and infant	Mr B E Phillips
Mr Noble	Mr J W H Ashton
	Mr Carol
	Mr F D Cummins

FROM ISMAILIA.

Lt Eggers	Mr Bolton

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

THE COURT.

Donizetti's comic opera, "The Daughter of the Regiment," was performed by the Carl Rosa Company at Balmoral on Tuesday, in presence of the Queen and members of the Court.

The 51st birthday of the Prince of Wales was celebrated on Wednesday.

Princess Louise on Wednesday opened a bazaar at Hampstead in aid of the funds of the Industrial Boys' Home at Islington.

The Duchess of Teck on Monday opened a Home of Peace for the dying at South Hampstead.

POLITICAL.

The Earl of Kimberley, speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet, said that it was not yet possible to state the nature of measures which were under consideration by the Cabinet, but foreign affairs were satisfactory, and the Uganda question was being carefully examined.

The Scottish Union of Conservative Associations met in Edinburgh on Tuesday and passed resolutions in favour of old age pensions, the enfranchisement of female ratepayers, the retention of Uganda, local control of public-houses, and other social reforms. In the evening Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., addressed a great meeting and commented on the studied silence of the Government as to their future policy. Referring to the opening proceedings of the Evicted Tenants Commission, he said they had filled him with pain and disgust.

Cabinet Councils were held on Friday and onMonday.

In reply to a deputation on Friday last, Mr. Herbert Gardner, Minister for Agriculture, said that after ample inquiry he had come to the conclusion that the entry of Canadian cattle must be prohibited.

IRELAND.

The first meeting of the Evicted Tenants Commission was held on Monday in Dublin, under the presidency of Mr. Justice Mathew, who stated the object and course of the inquiry, and intimated that no newspaper comments would be permitted, otherwise reporters would be excluded. Mr. Carson, Q. C., appeared for Lord Clanricade, whose action was adversely criticized by the President, and later on an angry controversy arose on the right of counsel to cross-examine witnesses, which resulted in the retirement of Mr. Carson, and also of Mr. Kenny, Q.C., who appeared for other landowners. The evidence of Mr. Roche, M.P., was taken on Monday, and that of Dr. Healy on Tuesday. Both witnesses spoke of the grievances of the tenants on the Clanricarde estates.

Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., in a speech at Waterford on Tuesday, spoke slightingly of the Evicted Tenants Commission which he believed would do more harm than good, and he complained of the reluctance of the Government to deal with the amnesty question.

GENERAL.

The Duke of Marlborough was found dead in his bed on Wednesday morning at Woodstock.

"General" Booth has issued an urgent appeal for the immediate raising of £65,000 to supply a deficit on the £185,000 which he has expended on his "Darkest England" scheme, with, as he states, marvellous success.

Captain Lugard and Mr. G. S. Mackenzie on Saturday delivered addresses at Cannon-street Hotel on the question of the retention of Uganda. The meeting was convoked by the London Chamber of Commerce, and the addresses were directed to the commercial importance of Uganda, which the speakers described as being very great. A resolution deprecating evacuation was carried.

A new first-class battleship, the Royal Oak, was launched at Birkenhead on Saturday.

The operatives in the cotton factories of the Lancashire districts struck work on Saturday against a proposal for a 5 per cent. reduction of wages. About 44,000 persons are now unemployed.

A meeting convened by the Social Democratic Federation was held on Saturday in Trafalgar-square. The attendance was comparatively small, and there was no disturbance of order. A resolution in favour of authorizing local authorities to provide useful and productive work for unemployed was adopted.

The convict Neill, under sentence of death for poisoning a woman in Southwark, has been respited for a week, to allow of the arrival of documents from America relating to his sanity.

Numerous shipping disasters are reported. A British steamer, Lord Byron, sank in the Baltic ; a whaler was crushed to pieces between icebergs in the Artic Ocean, and several steamers from various ports are overdue. In the Atlantic very heavy weather has prevailed and the mail steamers have had difficult and protracted passages.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Maj.-Genl. Sir F. Abbott, C.B., Ben. Ret. ; Capt. F. B. Phillips, Mad. Ret. ; Duke of Marlborough ; M. Theodore Child ; Mr. Lionel Moore ; Mr. R. G. Watson ; Mr. Samuel Brandram ; the Revd. C. G. Lane ; M. Herve ; Mrs. Sydney Buxton.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J P Lawler, B	Lt H A F Magrath, I S C
Mr G T Egan, M	Lt F M Davidson, R A
Col J Pennycuick, R E	Lt A Ward, I S C
Col J McMullin, I S C	Lt H H Austin, R E
Maj G F W MacMahon, I S C	Lt E T Twigg, I S C
Capt C R Keate, I S C	Surg-Capt T D Collis-Barry
Capt C Jackson, 3 B Cav	Condr C Lambert, Bo
Capt J H V Crowe, R A	Sub-Condr H R Arthur, B.
Capt H J W Brownrigg, R E	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C H Hutton, B, 14 days	Lt W N M Cooke, I S C, 14 days
Mr A G Mayne, B, 3 mos	Lt P A Smurthwaite, Bo S C, 3 mos
Mr R D Hare, B, 1 mo	
Capt G B Stevens, I S C, 3 mos	Lt A H Bolton, Bo S C, 3 mos
Capt J de C D Meade, I S C, 2 mos	Hon Lt D G Mootham, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Sir E C Buck, CSI, B Co	Lt F R F Boileau, B R E
Mr G L Searight, B	Lt C M Baker, B
Mr H W Boileau, B	Hon Lt E J Keane, Bo
Mr G Thibaut, B	Condr J T Manby, B
Mr W Collingwood, B	Sub-Condr H R Arthur, B
Capt J L Parker, B R A	Surg-Maj A J Sturmer, I M D
Capt G W Mitchell, Bo S C	Staff Condr, C H Bedford, B
Capt W Quentin, Bo S C	

THE LOSS OF THE ROUMANIA.

THE Home papers contain little information concerning the loss of the Roumania beyond what we have already published. The Board of Trade enquiry into the causes of the disaster had not been opened when the mail left. The latest telegrams from Peniche said :

All along the coast, in the neighbourhood of Peniche, wreckage and bodies from the Roumania continue to be cast ashore, and messages received by the naval officials announce that a quantity of *debris* and several bodies have been observed by the coastguards floating about, being driven by the west wind and the high tides now registered by the gauges. Efforts have been made to recover these bodies, but so far without success. A considerable portion of the Roumania's cargo was recovered yesterday, and the merchandise has been placed for safety in the Custom-houses, objects of value being specially guarded. Altogether 25 bodies have been washed up in different Communes. Several bodies of women have been found on the beach, but it is impossible to identify them, as all the remains are in an advanced state of decomposition, and in many cases are much mutilated. The body of another European man still remains firmly fixed in a cleft in the rocks, and cannot be extricated.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

The Bishop of Gibraltar received from the Queen by telegraph, the message :—"I sincerely sympathise with you on the loss of your nephew and his wife." Many relatives of victims of the disaster are now arriving in Portugal, and proceeding to the scene of the wreck.

FOUR PORTUGUESE OFFICIALS DROWNED.

Up to the present (Nov. 10) only 35 of the Roumania's dead have been accounted for. The majority of these have been interred in the cemeteries of Obidos, Peniche, and Bouro, but some of the bodies are still lying among the rocks and ravines of the coast, and the efforts to recover them continue unabated. Articles of clothing and other effects have been preserved as a means of establishing the identity of some of the remains. Three gipsies who went to Peniche from the fair at Leiria, and who were found stealing small articles from the wreckage cast ashore, have been taken into custody. Captain Hamilton was confined to his bed on Saturday. His brother-in-law, Mr. Bellingham Smith, is about to return to Caldas da Rainha, in the hope of finding his sister's body. It is thought that Mrs. Hamilton's remains are still in the clefts of the rocks outside Obidos. Some bales of merchandise which were lying on the shore at Foz d'Arelho have been washed away by the high tides, and four Portuguese engaged in the work of salvage were carried off their feet by the waves and drowned. A Customs official on horseback was almost swept away in a similar manner.

CAPTAIN RANDOLPH.

One of the bodies recovered from the wreck of the Roumania was exhumed two days ago, and it was found that on the clothes were buttons bearing the words "Stovell and Co., Conduit-street, W." It is supposed that the body is that of Captain B. H. Randolph, of the Worcestershire Regiment, who had ordered several suits of Messrs. Stovell, and who was returning to India on the wrecked vessel.

THE CONVICT NEILL AND HIS EYESIGHT.

THE convict Neill, who was to have been executed on Tuesday, 15th inst., was respited for seven days, in order to give time for the examination of American evidence respecting the prisoner's mental condition. Among other papers laid before the Home Secretary by the solicitor of the murderer was an affidavit of Mr. J. Aitchison, oculist, pointing out the probable connexion between the convict's eyesight and his moral depravity. The latter, Mr. Aitchison considers, is due largely to the habit of taking drugs to allay pain caused by a defect of the eyes. In a letter to *The Times* Mr. Aitchison says :—"Neill's eyesight must have been defective when a child, yet when I first saw him at the age of 40, he had never had any sort of correction for it. There are thousands of children now suffering from the same defect, one of the peculiarities of which is that it may exist to a high degree and yet not be apparent, because the child can, by forcing the ciliary action of the eyes, correct it unconsciously. This is what is going on in our schools now. Every day children of from 10 to 14 years of age are being brought to me by parents, who say, 'Oh, it is only during the last few weeks that he has complained ; he could see pefectly until then, but he says now that his eyes and head ache when studying.' In nine out of ten of these cases the defect has existed from birth, and should have been corrected with proper spectacles years before. In fact it should be considered a duty by all parents to have the eyes of their children properly examined before any of them are put to a definite course of study (more particularly if the parents themselves suffer in any way from impaired vision, because such defects as hyopia and hypermetropia are among the most hereditary diseases with which mankind is afflicted), so that they may know whether it can be undertaken with safety. I can quote instances within my experience where young men have been educated for the learned and scientific professions at great expense to their parents, and have been plucked after passing a creditable examination because they could not pass the eyesight tests. All this simply enforces the thread of my argument that, when the headaches, &c., before mentioned are noticed, in only a very small proportion of cases is anything done. The oft-repeated phrase in the medical profession, 'Oh, wait until he is stronger and he will grow out of it,' is made, and the almighty gospel of chance is allowed to have its way. The head troubles continue to increase, and, as the individual approaches the so-called age of discretion, he takes the matter into his own hands and commences a course of alcoholic or other stimulants which surely lead to demoralizing habits and the utter destruction of all the finer intellectual faculties."

AN INDIAN STUDENT'S BORROWINGS.

MURARI LAL TAITRI was before the Marlborough Street magistrate again on November 9. Murari, it will be recollected, was charged with sailing a little too near the wind in his borrowings. The evidence already adduced was to the effect that Taitri, who had come over to this country to qualify for an Indian magistracy, in August last made the acquaintance of a Mr. Richardson, of Eastbourne, and a fortnight later invited him to breakfast at some luxuriously-furnished rooms which he was then occupying in Park Lane. In the course of their first conversation, Taitri told Mr. Richardson, who himself had twice visited India, that he was a near relation of Nahal Chand, an eminent banker of Delhi, and that his father was a member of that gentleman's firm. A friendly intercourse was from that time maintained between them, and early in September Taitri asked Mr. Richardson to lend him £70 to pay his landlord. As an explanation of his being in difficulties, he said that when he left India his father gave him £10,000, but that a loss of £7,000 in the Oriental Bank had led to an unpleasant correspondence with his family, and his being allowed eventually £3,000 a year. His quaterly allowance, he added, was then on its way to this country and would arrive by the next or the following mail, and if he relieved him he would not be under the necessity of seeking the aid of a fellow-countryman of his of a lower caste. On the express understanding that he should use it for paying his landlord, Mr. Richardson advanced the £70, and on the following day made a further advance of £80 to meet the demands of Taitri's housekeeper and some tradesmen who Taitri said were pressing him.

A new witness was Mr. James Duncan Balfour, a gentleman assisting in the liquidation of the New Oriental Banking Corporation. He said that he had searched the books of the Corporation of two years back, and found that during that time at least Taitri had no account with it.—Thomas Henry Paray, the manager of a residence in Park Lane, said that Taitri occupied rooms in the house from about July last, the previous tenant letting him the furniture in them and resuming occupation when Taitri gave the rooms up.—Alfred Gold, a housekeeper at Gray's Inn, said that Taitri had been a student of the inn for about a year. A month ago Taitri came to him and said that Mr. Musgrave, the chief clerk, had a registered letter for him which contained a large cheque from his father in India. He (Gold) told him that Mr. Musgrave had gone, whereupon Taitri said, "I have no money. Could you or anybody else let me have £4 until I get the cheque cashed ? I will come to-morrow and repay it." Witness lent him the sum, and had not seen him again until he entered the Court. Taitri should have resumed "eating his dinners" at the inn on the 2nd inst.—Mr. Hannay granted another week's remand.

THE orders for the despatch of troops to Suakin have been temporarily countermanded, as Osman Digna, who assumed a threatening attitude towards having failed to induce the ribes in the Tokar district to join him, has retreated to Amet. The Sirdar and staff started on Nov. 5 for Suakin.

TO CORRECT THE LIVER, is in Tropical climates the best medical advice that can be given for avoiding this, what better remedy is there for the purpose than FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.—MADON, SONS & CO., Fort, Bombay.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

MR. ALDERMAN KNILL was on Nov. 8 publicly admitted to office as Lord Mayor, at the Guildhall. Sir D. Evans took leave of the Aldermen as retiring Lord Mayor, and transferred the emblems of office to his successor.

On Nov. 9 the historic procession passed through the City, favoured by weather of a "muggy" description. There was an absence of rain, however, and the streets in the route taken were thronged with the usual medley of more or less enthusiastic spectators. The procession was not a very remarkable one. Four emblematical cars—one of which typified "The Commerce of the Port of London"—had prominent places in the procession, which also included a number of ancient and modern fire engines. A detachment of the 17th Lancers headed the procession, which left the Guildhall at noon, and a similar escort closed the line. Both the retiring Lord Mayor (Sir David Evans) and the new Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Knill) were very cordially received by the people.

On his arrival at the Law Courts, the Lord Mayor was introduced to the judges by the Recorder; and the Lord Chief Justice made the customary speech, in the course of which he referred with satisfaction to the decadence of intolerance and bigotry in the abolition of cruel penal laws. Subsequently the Mayoral procession went along the Strand and returned to the Guildhall by way of the Embankment.

Among the Ministers present at the Guildhall banquet in the evening were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Kimberley, Lord Ripon, Lord Spencer, Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.

Lord Spencer, in responding to the toast of "The Navy," referred to the disaster to H. M. S. Howe, and said that latest news from Ferrol warranted the hope that the ship would be saved.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, M. P., responding for "The Army," urged that the Army and Navy were never so strong and well-equipped as at present. Especially was that true with regard to the Army in India, the maintenance of whose efficiency cast a severe burden upon the battalions at home.

The toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers" was acknowledged by Lord Kimberley, who said that, although the time had not come when the Government could announce their measures for next Session, they were not forgetful of their former pledges, and he trusted their measures, when submitted to Parliament, would receive fair consideration. Agrarian crime in Ireland was still decreasing. The question of Uganda was receiving the close attention and examination of the Government. Lord Kimberley, alluding to Eastern affairs, proceeded:—

There has been some feelings, perhaps, of alarm—that is too strong a word—but some attention aroused in the country as to what has occurred in that very remote part of the world which goes by the name of the "Roof of the World"—the Pamir country. On that subject I think I can say that we believe that it can be settled in a friendly manner with the Government of Russia, by a delimitation of the country where those occurrences have taken place, and we are in communication with the Government of Russia on the subject. Meantime, it may be rather reassuring to you to know that such is the nature of the country that during six months of the year it is impossible that anybody can pass over it or do anything upon it. Let me say a word concerning India, which is immediately in the department over which I have the honour to preside. I have mentioned the "Roof of the World," and that leads me to say whatever that may happen there or upon the frontiers of India, we are now in a far more favourable position than we were a few years ago. (Hear, hear.) Thanks to the measures inaugurated on the frontier by my noble friend, the frontier of India is now in a position of defence which may enable us to look forward to the future with calmness and without apprehension whatever may happen. More than that, I may say we have in our favour the strong feeling of loyalty which has been shown by the native princes, one of the most distinguished of whom I am glad to see present. (Cheers.) India is tranquil, and the fear of famine having passed away, India generally may be said to be prosperous; but there is one cloud on the horizon, and I am sure the subject which I am about to mention will not be without interest to this great commercial centre in which I am speaking. I allude to what is commonly called the fall of the rupee—the question of currency. It is a burning question, a most difficult question, and one with which the Indian Government feel they ought to deal. We have referred it to a committee presided over by my noble and learned friend the Lord Chancellor who finds time even among many legal obligations to devote himself to a subject upon which he has shown that he can exercise his intellect as wisely and as well as upon great questions of law. (Hear, hear.) The committee is composed of very eminent men, and although I can make no revelations as to what may be the ultimate recommendation of the committee. I may say that whatever they may do they will not recommend anything which will be a shock to the well-established and well-tried system of currency of the country. (Hear, hear.)

Passing on to home affairs, Lord Kimberley said that there was at present unfortunately a great depression in trade and agriculture; but he noted it as a fortunate circumstance that those who studied these depressions were agreed that they were followed by a period of prosperity. The Government would propose a variety of measures, and although some of these would probably evoke keen discussion, others, affecting the social condition of the people, might be considered irrespective of party feeling.

The toast of "Our Indian and Colonial Visitors," having been heartily pledged, the Gaekwar of Baroda, in reply, said it was a fitting finish to his tour that he should be present at a banquet held in London, because that city was the largest in the Empire, noted for its vast wealth and noble institutions, and because it was the centre of commerce, and of enterprise. Having referred to the efforts which he had made to advance the cause of civilisation within his dominions, his Highness declared that in all his movements he had been actuated by the strongest loyalty to her Majesty, and by the deep desire to co-operate to the best of his ability with the British Government in India. (Cheers.)

The Hon. G. E. Foster, Finance Minister of Canada, who also acknowledged the toast, pointed out that, although the mother country might not legislate for the colonies beyond the seas, it could co-operate with them for the development of commerce and the consolidation of the Empire.

The Marquis of Ripon, speaking for the House of Lords, characterised it as the oldest deliberative assembly in the world, and he claimed for it that since the reforms a few years ago it had commanded the confidence of suitors and the public as the final court of appeal. (Hear, hear.) For a long period the House had been a fruitful parent and a constant model for other deliberative assemblies. It fell to his lot, as Secretary of State, day by day to watch with keen interest the proceedings of the Parliaments in our self-governing colonies. It was perfectly true that in many respects, as time had gone on, the colonial legislative bodies had changed their constitution, so as to adapt themselves to the altered circumstances of the age. He was not without hope that England might, to some extent, take to heart the lessons which were thus taught her, for he was sure that she would do well to watch more than she was accustomed to do the experiments which were being made in the colonies on constitutional and legislative questions. He was convinced that the House of Lords would always be found to follow that wise and discreet and public-spirited course which alone was worthy of the Legislature of a great country. (Cheers.)

Among the other speakers at the banquet were the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and Mr. Asquith.

LORD SALISBURY ON UGANDA AND HOME RULE.

ADDRESSING the Unionist Nonconformists in the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole, on the inst. Lord Salisbury said:—

As supporters of the Empire, as opponents of slavery, and, still more, as upholders of our common Christianity, they anxiously entreated the Government not to abandon Uganda. The exploits of the slave-dealers—who, perhaps, caused greater human suffering than any other body of men—all took place in the western State, on the water boundary drawn by the valley down to the Zambesi. If communication by rail could be established in Uganda they would destroy the communication by caravan to the coast, and thereby destroy the agency by which the slaves were brought down for shipping. The whole of that line was now in the hands of two Powers—England and Germany—and the greater part was under the influence of England. They had had no cause whatever to distrust the sincerity of Germany in the matter of the slave trade. If we held to our position Germany would not abandon hers, and he felt an absolute certainty that they could kill the slave trade at its home and thus crown the victory of generations of saints. As to the question of expense he believed the expense would be saved by what they would save on the maintenance of a save squadron outside Zanzibar. He believed, taking the lowest financial consideration, that it would pay.

FROM Fez it is reported that Count D'Aubigny is proposing a Franco-Moorish alliance, which would be tantamount to the establishment of a French Protectorate. So far, it seems, the French Mission has by no means met with unqualified success.

ALARMING ACCOUNTS FROM PERSIA.

THE *Times* correspondent at Constantinople writes:—The following information respecting the threatening aspect of affairs in Persia reaches me from a highly reliable source, and alarming as it is, I believe it may be received with implicit confidence.

The discontent which prevailed last year throughout the country, and broke out once or twice in the form of serious riots at Teheran, has within the last few months, again assumed the most dangerous proportions. The withdrawal of the Tobacco Monopoly only temporarily allayed the deep-rooted irritation provoked by the Shah's alleged subserviency to European influence. The activity displayed by Sir H. Drummond Wolff during his mission to Teheran, for the furtherance of European enterprise, the introduction of European reforms, and the Shah's subsequent visit to Europe, personally conducted, as it were, by that diplomatist, aroused the slumbering fanaticism which underlies the polished manners and superficial scepticism of most Persians. The corruption and incompetency which rule supreme in the highest quarters have exhausted the patience of the most apathetic of Oriental races. The priestly caste, which has always enjoyed greater authority in Persia than in Mussulman countries of the Sunni persuasion, although humbled by the present ruling dynasty, has exploited to the utmost the prevailing discontent for the furtherance of its own ends and the revival of its own prestige. Mahdist doctrines—*i. e.*, the belief in the speedy advent of the twelfth Imam, who is to sweep the Unbelievers off the face of the earth—have always had a strong hold upon Shiite Mahomedans, and, though it is certainly not to Central Africa that the Persians look for his appearance, it is probable that stories of the Mahdi movement in the Soudan, slowly spreading from bazaar to bazaar and gaining picturesqueness in the process, have helped to fire the imagination of Persian devotees. At any rate, during the last Muharrum festivals, the priesthood announced in many mosques that a Mahdi and a saviour unto Persia had arisen at Samara, near Bagdad, in the person of Mollah Hajji Mirza Hassan Shirazi, and that he was predestined to rule over the land. This ominous announcement was rendered still more significant by the omission of the Khutbeh, the prayer for the Shah, which throughout Islam is the most ancient and sacred privilege of royalty.

These incidents acquire all the more gravity that the Shah feels himself helpless to cope with the impending crisis. Treachery is rampant within the Palace itself, and the Shah's third son, Prince Naib-es-Sultaneh, who is at the same time Minister of War, is known to be in secret sympathy with the malcontent leaders. It is no exaggeration to say that the Shah rules in little more than name, and, as it were, on sufferance. The power both in the capital and in the provinces, almost throughout his empire, has passed out of his hands into those of the priestly oligarchy, who are the masters of the situation. The Grand Vizier himself—Emin-es-Sultan—has been compelled to enter into secret negotiations with the most influential of these holy agitators, the Mollah Mirza Hassan Ashtiany in the hope, it is alleged, of persuading him that the deposition of the Shah would involve the occupation and possible partition of the last great Shiah kingdom by the very Europeans whose presence is so loathful to every right-thinking Mussulman.

Whatever concessions may be wrong from the Shah in his anxiety to save his throne will, of course, have to be paid in some shape or other by the Europeans. The cry already raised for the abolition of the Bank of Persia, for the expulsion of all Europeans, including even the foreign representatives of all other Powers than those whom Fath Ali Shah allowed to send missions to Teheran—viz., England, Russia, France, and Turkey—shows the direction in which popular clamour is driving. Already acts of violence against Europeans are growing more and more frequent, and, of course, are allowed to go unpunished, although, or rather because, they are committed with the open approval, if not on the direct incitation, of the Mujtehids, or high priests. Threatening notices are posted in the bazaars warning Persians not to remain a day longer in the service of Europeans. From all parts of the country come the same stories, of popular excitement, of open denunciation of the Shah and his European masters, of the coming regeneration of Persia through the arrival of a new Mahdi.

How far the present troubles may have been secretly stimulated by certain foreign agencies it is difficult to say, but the temptation, of course, lies very near to apply the old maxim, *Fecit cui prodest*.

Russian diplomacy has for a long time past sought to make friends unto itself of the mammon of iniquity, and to cultivate relations with the Persian priesthood. At any rate, in the event of serious disturbances threatening the safety of the European colony, there is no doubt that Russia would be prepared to act with promptitude and energy, and could alone do so. Apart from the detachment of Russian cavalry which forms the bodyguard of the Czar's Minister at Teheran and the regiments of Turcoman Cossacks in the Persian service officered by Russians who would doubtless be able on an emergency to maintain order in Teheran even against the armed rabble which goes by the name of the Persian Army, a Russian expeditionary force could reach the capital within ten days from Askabad or other points on the Transcaspian Railway, and if Russia undertook the task of acting as European policeman for the defence of European lives and property who would gainsay her when she asked as the reward of her services, for those northern provinces of Azerbeidjan, Mazenderan, and Khorasan which she has so long coveted?

LORD KIMBERLEY AND THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

LORD KIMBERLEY received on the 10th instant, at the India Office a deputation in favour of the suppression of the opium trade.

Sir J. Pease, M.P., introduced the deputation, which was composed of representatives of the Society for the suppression of the opium trade, the Baptist Missionary Society, the Church Missionary Society, the London Missionary, the China Inland Mission, the Friends' Foreign Missions Association, the Wesleyan Conference, the Congregational Union, the Presbyterian Church of England, the Free Church of Scotland, the Primitive Methodist Connexion, the United Methodist Free Church, the Bible Christian Conferences, the Women's Anti-Opium Urgency League, and the Society of Friends. They sought the prohibition of the Indian opium trade, as the sale of the drug by the Indian Government went to debauch the Chinese, who were our largest customers. There was (said Sir J. Pease) an enormous amount of public opinion in favour of the suppression of the opium trade, and the Government would have very little difficulty with the illicit traffic if the revenue were abandoned.

Lord Kimberley, after listening to several other members of the deputation, including Mr. Naoroji, M.P., said whilst he did not regret to see the traffic in India declining, he did not believe the taxpayers of this country would be prepared to make good the deficiency which would occur in the Indian revenue if the opium traffic were altogether suppressed.

The sum would be very large, not only to compensate the India Treasury, but also to compensate those who produce the opium, and also the native princes, who derive considerable sums from the growth of opium. You must bear in mind, in calculating the cost to India, to look not only to the revenue, but to the value of the opium. I have been told, and I suppose it is a mere estimate, that the value of the opium may be reckoned at not less than £13,000,000 sterling. (No, no.) That is what I am told; but whatever the precise value (and I do not make myself responsible for this estimate), it is clear that it is something over and above the revenue. I may state what we believe the revenue to be. The last Budget estimate takes the net revenue on exported opium at 5,400,000 tens of rupees, and the revenue from opium consumed in India at about 750,000 tens of rupees, making, in all, 6,150,000 tens of rupees, which at 1s. 3d. would be 3,850,000. I do not think that that can be relied upon in future, because it has been exceedingly unfavourable to the sale of opium, and it is very probable that the amount may be very considerably increased.

Lord Kimberley also pointed out that the regulation of the traffic, so far as China was concerned, was a matter in which the Government of that country had practically a free hand. The Government both in India and at home were sensible of the advisability of restricting the consumptions of opium, and it might be possible, though there were difficulties in the way, to extend to Upper Burmah the same prohibition of its consumption which was enforced in Lower Burmah.

In the course of a leading article on the subject the *Times* today says:—"Lord Kimberley made a very sensible and statesmanlike reply to a deputation that waited upon him at the India Office to expatiate, in the manner with which Indian Secretaries are only too familiar, upon what it chooses to describe as the immorality of the opium trade. There are a great many people at the present day who occupy their leisure by cultivating a vicarious conscience.

What is the hideous immorality of which these supersensitive Christians declare the Indian Government guilty? Opium is in India and China what wine and other alcoholic beverages are among ourselves. It has been employed from time immemorial by oriental races to stimulate, exhilarate, or soothe, and no one capable of weighing evidence, and without a foregone conclusion to support, can doubt that its moderate use is agreeable, harmless, and in many cases beneficial."

THE CRISIS IN THE COTTON TRADE.

THE crisis in the Lancashire cotton trade has at last assumed the form which it was feared it would take. On Nov. 5 the workers affected left the mills. About 44,000 operatives are idle, upwards of 11,000,000 spindles being stopped. It is estimated that the expenditure from the Spinners' Association funds and other contributions will be about £3,200 per week while the strike lasts. The position of the employers is that a 5 per cent. reduction of wages has become necessary at all events for the time being, since at the old rate of wages the work at the mills would be carried on at a loss. The operatives suggest working half-time at the old rate. Everything points to the possibility of a prolonged stoppage of the mills. The *Manchester Guardian* of yesterday (Nov. 10) says:—

The Employers' Federation have certainly perceived that if the men are to be brought to accept the 5 per cent. reduction, supplies in the shape of levies from those still working must be cut off. To this end a movement is on foot for the adoption of short time, if not of an entire stoppage of the spindles, in a far large number of the mills. The effort to induce the Bolton masters to join in this movement is to be pushed forward energetically. With regard to the manufacturers who are running short time, it may be pointed out that they are doing so on account of the exigencies of their own trade. Obviously, with no yarn coming to them from the spindles it would be of little avail to run at full pressure. In North-East Lancashire the work of the weaving sheds, which had begun to slacken may therefore be expected to contract still further, and the opportunity for clearing stocks of cloth will be greater. The sharp character of the opinion as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the demand for the reduction was shown in the case of the Werneth Spinning Company. The directors, on meeting, proceeded to vote on the question of giving notice of the reduction to their hands and found themselves equally divided—twenty-five for and twenty five against. In the latter number was the chairman; and, on the resolution being again put, it was decided by a very narrow majority to continue running.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN LONDON.

Demonstrations of the unemployed are again becoming of daily occurrence in the Metropolis. The first meeting in Trafalgar-square since its re-opening under Mr. Asquith's regulations was held on Nov. 5, but the numbers of those who attended it were insignificant. Two thousand police were held in reserve in case of emergency, but were not required. On Nov. 7 the "unemployed" marched through the city to the office of the *St. James's Gazette*, which journal had described the Trafalgar-square meeting as consisting, in part, of "loafers and boys." An exciting struggle here took place, the procession was broken up by the police, and the banner of the demonstrators was seized.

At the sitting of the Labour Commission yesterday, it was stated there were in London about 240,000 domestic servants, a class who wanted the Government to establish a gratuitous exchange summary power of obtaining wages, the shortening of the hours of labour, and a proper time for recreation.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

THE Presidential campaign was practically closed on Nov. 8. While both parties professed to be confident of success, the betting was in favour of Mr. Cleveland, the Democratic candidate; and New York State, which generally decides the contest was believed safe to vote for him. A notable feature of the campaign (the *Daily News* correspondent has pointed out) is that a large number of men at the colleges and in the learned professions have joined the Democrats in consequence of their dislike to the McKinley system; and the farmers are likely to vote solid for Mr. Cleveland. The present is the first Presidential election, too, at which the secret ballot law has been put in operation, secret ballot laws being in force in thirty-five of forty-four States in the Union. These laws enable employes in protected manufactories to vote without the supervision of their employers, and are expected greatly to restrict the use of money in bribing voters, since they make it impossible to discover if the bribed voter has kept his bargain.

The returns which were published in the London papers on Nov. 10 show that Mr. Grover Cleveland has been elected President of the United States by a popular vote which has exceeded the wildest prophecies of his friends. He would require 223 in the Electoral College to ensure his success; and the number he has gained is variously estimated from 257 to 277. He has been successful in all the doubtful States—New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, and Connecticut—and has secured the unbroken suffrages of the South. The farmers in Illinois and other States, who have had experience of largely increased expenses caused by the McKinley Tariff, voted against the Republican party. The Republicans have gained several seats in the elections in Congress; but it is estimated that the democratic majority in the next House of Representatives will not be less than 100, and that, in combination with the "People's Alliance" representatives, who favour a free coinage of silver and a low tariff, they will be able to control the Senate for the first time since the Civil War.

Telegraphing on Nov. 9, the New York correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

Mr. Grover Cleveland's election is simply a second national revolution against the McKinley Tariff, surpassing in some respects the first revolution of 1890. The Republicans are dazed by the crushing blow that has fallen upon them. . . . The farmers have revolted almost in a body, and with them business men, and German, Scandinavian, and foreign-born voters generally. . . . It is the universal opinion that the election means the downfall of the high tariff for ever, and the starting of the country upon the gradual road towards ultimate Free Trade. The Republicans now see their mistake in not heeding the warning given in 1890.

TERRIBLE DYNAMITE EXPLOSION IN PARIS.

A SUSPICIOUS-LOOKING parcel was found on the first floor of No. 11, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, on the morning of Nov. 8, just outside the offices of the Carmaux Mining Company. It was first observed by a messenger who informed the concierge who took up the parcel and found it to be a metal boiler, with a lid tightly secured. The police, who were then summoned, took the parcel to the station in the Rue des Bons Enfans, where while it was being examined it exploded, wrecking the building and killing five men. Several policemen were despatched to assist at the wrecked station, and as they were hastening thither a gendarme named Henriot, dropped dead from bursting a blood vessel in the heart.

The catastrophe created great excitement, and led to a highly exciting discussion in the Chamber. Accusations against the Ministry of want of firmness in dealing with the Socialists were thrown out from various quarters and were repelled by the Premier, who declared that the Government were resolved not to be wanting in the duty of maintaining order. A threatening letter had been received by the Carmaux Company.

So far the French police have practically nothing to guide them in their search for the perpetrators of the outrage; but it is stated that a woman, carrying on her head a basket containing a parcel wrapped in a newspaper, was seen on the staircase leading to the offices of the Carmaux Company shortly before the bomb was discovered. Baron Reille, the chairman of the Carmaux Company, is reported to be greatly affected by the disaster. His house, as well as that of his son-in-law and the officers of the company, are strongly guarded by the police, and the public are not yet allowed to pass the wrecked building in the Rue des Bons Enfants. The miners at Carmaux passed a resolution on Tuesday night condemning the explosion. The Paris Municipal Council has resolved to undertake the funeral of the victims, and to pension their widows and orphans.

THE ZENANA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

AT the annual meeting of this institution held the other day, at the offices, 58 St. George's Road, Pimlico, the following resolution was passed:—

Seeing that the Government has adopted free compulsory education at home, and looking at the great ignorance of our fellow-subjects in India, with its 288,000,000 of population, which has increased during the last ten years by 28,000,000, the proportion of those who can read and write being one in nine males and one in 173 females, and that of widows under fifteen years of age—150 for each 10,000 of population—33 per cent. are widowed girls under five years of age, this meeting deplores that this condition of things should exist under British rule, and desires earnestly and humbly to draw the attention of members of Parliament to this state of things, and to ask them to promote such legislative measures as may tend to remove the evil.

THE French Academy of Science has resolved to open an international subscription with the object of presenting M. Pasteur, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, on December 27th, with a testimonial expressive of the esteem in which he is held by savants throughout the world.

THE RAILWAY DISASTER NEAR THIRSK.

MAJOR MARINDIN, R.E., opened a Board of Trade inquiry at Thirsk on Nov. 4 relative to the disastrous collision on the North-Eastern Railway between the Scotch express and a goods train. James Holmes, the signalman (who, Major Marindin said gave his evidence in an honest and straightforward manner), stated that having been fatigued, on the previous day by looking after one of his children who was ill—and who died in the afternoon—he applied to be relieved from duty, feeling unfit for it. The station-master said he would try what he could do, but afterwards informed him that the signal-inspector regretted he could not relieve him that night. He went on duty accordingly in the Manor House cabin, at first not feeling at all fatigued, but "suddenly all seemed confusion" at the time when the first portion of the express passed. After getting the goods train signalled he must have been overpowered by sleep. As soon as he collected his thoughts he put the signals at danger, but it was then too late. The witness, who wept frequently while giving evidence, was addressed in sympathetic terms by the chairman of the North-Eastern Company; and his statement was borne out by Kirby, the station-master, and Mr. Pick the signal inspector. The inquiry was adjourned.

The little five-year-old victim, Lottie Hamilton, whose parents live in Australia, was buried on No. 4 at Thirsk. A headstone is to be placed in Thirsk Cemetery to her memory by the children of the church schools.

Two powerful steam cranes and several of ordinary construction were employed on Nov. 6 in removing the engine, tender, and ironwork of the express. A staff of men, some 200 in number, was engaged, and a great crowd of people in spite of the inclement weather, gathered to witness the operations. Contrary to expectation, no human remains were found beneath the wreck, so that if there were other victims besides the ten already accounted for their bodies must have been completely burned.

Eadon, the signalman at the next box north from Manor House cabin, where the express was smashed up, has made a statement to the effect that he knew there was a second express coming from the fact that there were two lamps on the tail of the first part. He added, "I had no other instruction that the train was duplicated that night."

The express driver, Ewart, whose heroic conduct after the accident in bidding the helpers care for the passengers first, because "he was all right," has been warmly commented upon, is reported to be in a serious condition.

Ewart, on being told of the presents received for him, replied: "They say" I'm brave, but I only did what anybody else would have done. I could not bear to hear the poor women screaming and the wee bairns crying. I have got eight bairns at home myself."

THE CHOLERA AND "BLACK DEATH."

AN official report of the Governor-General of Turkestan, which has recently been published in St. Petersburg states (according to the *British Medical Journal*) that that province has been severely visited by an epidemic of "black death," which followed on the footstep of cholera. On Sept. 10 (22) it appeared suddenly at Askabad, and in six days it killed 1303 persons in a population of 30,000. "Black death" has long been known in Western Asia as a scourge more deadly than cholera or the plague. It comes suddenly, sweeping over a whole district like a pestilential simoom, striking down animals as well as men, and vanishes as suddenly, as it came, before there is time to ascertain its nature or its mode of diffusion. The visit here referred to was no exception to this rule. After raging in Askabad for six days, the epidemic ceased, leaving no trace of its presence but the corpse of its victims. These putrefied so rapidly that no proper *post mortem* could be made. The Governor General gives some details of the symptoms and course of the disease, which, though interesting as far as they go, do not throw much light on its pathology. The attack begins with rigors of intense severity, the patient shivering literally from head to foot; the rigors occur every five minutes for about an hour. Next an unendurable feeling of heat is complained of; the arteries become tense, and the pulse more and more rapid, while the temperature steadily rises. Unfortunately no thermometric readings or other precise data are given. Neither diarrhœa nor vomiting has been observed. Convulsions alternate with syncopal attacks, and the patients suffer intense pain. Suddenly the extremeties become stiff and cold, and in from ten to twenty minutes the patient sinks into a comatose condition, which speedily ends in death. Immediately after he has ceased to breathe large black bullæ form on the body, and quickly spread over its surface. Decomposition takes place in a few minutes.

THE POOR RUPEE.

DR. J. POLLEN, C.S., writes to a home paper:—

Sir,—With reference to certain comments that have been made on the views I recently had the honour of laying before the Dublin Chamber of Commerce regarding the "poor rupee," I trust you will kindly allow me to explain that I never "moved in a strange diagonal" between bi-metallism and monometallism! I carefully avoided the "isms," and merely asked the Dublin Chamber, as clear-headed men of business, to say whether the falling rupee was a good thing for the people of India or not. They found that it was not, and I thereupon urged upon them the principle of "One Queen, one Flag, one Coin." I pointed out that ever since the Queen was proclaimed Empress of India the value of the rupee (stamped with her Imperial Majesty's head) had continued steadily on the decline; and I asked whether the time had not come when the "sovereign" should be made current throughout the length and breadth of Hindustan. The effect of this change would do more to impress upon the world the permanence of our Indian Empire than fifty Delhi assemblages. Of course the change will be a costly one, but good and needful things are cheap (no matter what they cost) and as to the necessity and benefit of the proposed change in our Indian currency system few thoughtful men any longer entertain a doubt.—I have, &c.,

Middle Temple J. POLLEN, LL.D.

BLOWING UP OF AN OIL SHIP.

THE ship Norcross, with oil from Philadelphia for Rouen, grounded on Friday morning at the mouth of the Seine, and shortly afterwards blew up, with fatal results to several of the crew. Her burning hulk, in its progress up the Seine, came in contact with a wharf at the mouth of the Tancarville Canal, and nearly set it on fire. The vessel was finally got into a dyke, and the fire burned itself out. One of the sailors rescued, Charles Smith, has since died from the effects of burns he received in the explosion. The captain of the tug accompanying the Norcross has made the following report:—"About a quarter-past 9 on Friday, whilst on board my tug in mid-stream, I heard a tremendous explosion on board the Norcross and saw enormous fragments of that vessel's decks hurled up as high as her top-gallant yards. The whole of the vessel was immediately enveloped in the smoke and flames following the explosion, which had no doubt been caused by inflammable gas coming off from her cargo. I stopped, cut the Norcross adrift, and did all I could to save life with my small boat. We first picked up two sailors, who had been hurled overboard by the explosion. One had received burns on the stomach, head, face, and hands; while the other, whose hair and face were also burned, had, besides, a large wound on the forehead. My boat afterwards got alongside the ship, near the stern, from which we rescued the captain, his wife, the pilot, one sailor, and the cook, all of whom were slightly injured. From the forepart of the ship we afterwards rescued a sailor, more seriously injured, who had taken refuge on the bowsprit. Being then convinced that the remainder of the crew had been killed, either by the explosion or the flames, we made for Honfleur, where we landed the survivors."

THE BEYTS-CRAIG BANKRUPTCY.

ON Nov. 9, this firm's affairs came before Mr. Registrar Giffard, in the London Court of Bankruptcy. The Bankrupts were shipowners and merchants, of London and Bombay. They failed with heavy liabilities, and the senior partners were recently convicted on a charge of forgery in connection with bills of lading. The sitting for public examination was now held, but as the bankrupts are in prison, the necessary accounts had not been filed. It was stated, however, that assistance would be afforded to the bankrupts with a view to the preparation of their accounts, and under the circumstances an adjournment was suggested.—Adjourned accordingly to December 14.

THE last Session of the Prussian Diet was opened on November 9. The Speech from the Throne stated that the year's accounts showed a deficit of over 40,000,000 marks (£2,000,000 sterling), chiefly due to the increased expenditure on the State railways. To cover this deficit a loan would be proposed. It is proposed to make several reforms in taxation, and income derived from capital is to be more heavily taxed than that derived from work.

THE EVICTED TENANTS COMMISSION.

THE Evicted Tenants Commission was opened in Dublin on Nov. 7, Mr. Justice Mathew presiding. Lord Clanricarde, whose estate will be first dealt with, was represented by Mr. Carson, Q.C.; and Mr. Kenny, Q.C., appeared for Mr. Smith-Barry. The president read a long opening statement in which he said the most important duty imposed on the Commissioners was to inquire and ascertain what just means should be adopted to bring about settlements as to the evicted tenants, so as to give effect to the policy of the late Parliament. They did not consider they were called upon to inquire whether in any case evicted tenants ought not to be reinstated, because the policy of reinstatement had been clearly sanctioned in the Land Act of 1891, and as clearly contemplated by the representatives of the landlords, and by the then Chief Secretary, in the language they used during the debates on that measure. He referred to instances in which evicted tenants had already made an arrangement with their landlords and been restored to their holdings, and said that the total number of such tenants who now claimed reinstatement on "Campaign" estates was only 1013. As to the course the proceedings would take, they would first take the cases of tenants evicted and threatened with convictions on Lord Clanricarde's estate. The Judge was proceeding to comment on his lordship's failure to attend, when Mr. Carson, Q.C., said he appeared for Lord Clanricarde. The president said the Commissioners would reserve to themselves the right to allow counsel to cross-examine on behalf of either party; they would permit the proceedings to be reported so long as no comment on the evidence, or on the course pursued by the Commissioners, was indulged in till the evidence was completed. Mr. Carson asked how he could cross-examine witnesses if he had no material to go upon. The answer was, "You must wait and hear." Mr. John Roche, M.P., having given evidence, Mr. Carson, Q.C., who appeared for Lord Clanricarde, asked permission to cross-examine him. This was peremptorily refused by the president, who told counsel to withdraw. Mr. Carson thereupon denounced the whole thing as a farce and a sham, and declared that he willingly withdrew from the inquiry in order that he might not lower his position as a barrister by remaining. The president said that was a most important remark, and disgraceful to the Irish Bar. Mr. Kenny, Q.C., who represented Mr. Smith-Barry, said the entirely concurred with the observations of Mr. Carson. The President having declared that this was equally impertinent and disgraceful, abruptly terminated the sitting.

On Nov. 8, Dr. Healy, the Roman Catholic Bishop-Coadjutor of Clonfert, who was the first witness called, said in 1888 he was asked to intercede on behalf of the Clanricarde tenants, but that the letter he wrote to the agent with a view to its being forwarded to Lord Clanricarde was not so forwarded because he stated in it that the rents were too high. He thought it would be better for the tenants to be enabled to purchase their holdings than to return as judicial tenants, and held that the State should assist them in the purchase. Bona-fide planters on the evicted farms ought to receive some compensation for disturbance. The Rev. Father Pelly said there would never be peace in the country so long as the evicted tenants were out. He would compel Lord Clanricarde to sell to the tenants.

On Nov. 9 an official from the Constabulary Department, Dublin Castle, produced a return, showing there had been since 1879, 239 evictions on the Clanricarde Estate, in which 3532 police were employed, and 1415 military. The cost of the maintenance of prisoners arrested during the evictions was £445.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

THE following state of things exists in a regiment now in Burmah, and I suppose that something more or less like it exists in a good many others. The Government allows Rs. 375 a month to meet Orderly-room expenses. The junior clerks receive Rs. 4-8 per month, doing for that time on an average about seven hours' work a day. A senior clerk receives Rs. 6-8, and the Orderly-room Sergeant something more. The pay of the clerks and the cost of stationery, &c., do not exceed Rs. 74 per month. Where does the remaining Rs. 300 go to?

Recent "allusions in "Truth" to the grievance of Garrison Artillerymen in India, in regard to the evasion of the Royal Warrant of last year by the Government of that country, have brought me a batch of communications from members of the Army Medical Staff in India, who have a similar complaint, but of much older standing. In 1879 a Royal Warrant granted certain increases of pay to this branch of the Service, and these have been duly paid on all Colonial stations, but the Indian Government resolutely withholds them. It is an altogether intolerable state of things that officers whose original contract is with the English, and not with the Indian Government, should be deprived of their lawful due because the Indian Government, their temporary paymaster, refuses to recognise the English Government's obligations. The Indian Government is not a foreign State over which we have no influence, and it seems to me, therefore, that the military authorities at home ought to insist on these irregularities being rectified, more especially in view of the additional loss which the depreciation of the rupee inflicts upon all Englishmen serving in India.

Indian readers are constantly drawing my attention to the fact that the "Queer Stories" from "Truth" are systematically reprinted in the Indian newspapers—usually without any kind of acknowledgment. The latest offender in this direction is the "Morning Post" of Allahbad, which reprinted on October 8 a story that appeared in "Truth" of September 15, and added insult to injury by heading it "*Our Complete Story*." By what code of ethics such a proceeding as this is justified I do not know; but I would respectfully inform my Indian contemporaries that the stories which appear in "Truth" are my property, and that an Anglo-Indian has no more right to appropriate and sell them than he would have to appropriate and sell my umbrella or my pocket-handkerchief.

A newspaper editor has only to touch the question of bi-metallism to increase the returns of the Post Office, for he at once receives a bushel of communications proving to him, more voluminously than luminously, that the quackery of giving an artificial value to silver will cure all the ills under which communities are suffering. Now what is at the bottom of all this nonsense? Wheat is exported from India, and competes with home-grown wheat. Bi-metallism would increase the price to the British consumer; therefore, Mr. Chaplin and his friends want bi-metallism. The Lancashire manufacturer wishes to increase the cost of production of cotton goods in the East, and to be able to sell his goods there at a higher rate; at the same time he wishes to give his operatives less for their labour—in fact, he would meet the higher level of wages by reducing the buying power of each shilling, as he cannot reduce the number of shillings. That landlords and manufacturers should advocate bi-metallism, I can understand, for they would benefit by it at the cost of others, but that working men—whether employed in manufacture, or in the fields—should be in favour of it, is only conceivable on the ground that they do not realise the consequences. Naturally, the bi-metallists are not so silly as to put forward their real reason for their advocacy of the transparent nonsense of an attempt to equalise the value of two metals the relative production of which is a matter of chance. But I really do think that trade unions and other such associations should bring home to their members the real ground of the agitation.

As for the United States, it is a silver-producing country. Bi-metallism would oblige us to provide a market for all the silver that they would produce, and to pay for it about 25 per cent. more than present market value. This no doubt would be as advantageous to the United States as it would be to us if we could induce that country to pay for any of our products 25 per cent. above present market value, and to engage to buy all that we produce. I have never yet heard of any American bi-metallist who would have the world adopt the existing ratio between silver and gold, and yet it is clear that as silver can be produced and sold at this ratio, it must involve a paying profit.

I do not agree with Mr. E. Dicey in everything. But I do agree with his article in the "Contemporary" upon railways in Kashmir. Moore wrote a poem to extol the beauties of that land, and travellers testify that he did not very greatly exaggerate them. But a country, whether beautiful or the reverse, benefits by railroads, and if the ruling powers in Kashmir are ready to allow railroads to be built there, and English capitalists are prepared to find money to build them, it is a sin against civilisation for the Indian Government to impose a "non possumus."

COLONEL HOWARD VINCENT and the Queen's Westminster Rifles made an interesting experiment recently with a weight-carrying cycle, which has been manufactured for military purposes. It somewhat resembles the machines used by tradesmen in the delivery of their goods, but it is driven by two men and carries a load of 6 cwt. Colonel Vincent's Volunteers had a field-day at Wimbledon, and their ammunition was carried from their headquarters and distributed by the experimental cycle-carrier, in a perfectly satisfactory manner. This must be considered a fairly severe test, for Putney Hill is a long and steep ascent for such a load, and the cycle was also successfully and easily taken across country for some distance.

THE STRANDING OF H. M. S. HOWE.

THE following official message has been issued from the Admiralty:—The Admiral commanding the Channel Squadron having reported that regular salvage operations will be necessary for floating H. M. S. Howe, arrangements have been concluded with one of the companies possessing all necessary appliances, and salvage steamers and material were despatched on Nov. 5 to Ferrol. So far no such injury has been done as to preclude the hope of placing the Howe safely in dock at Ferrol for repairs. The reports received up to the present time only indicate that the double bottom has been pierced in two compartments. The ship has a considerable inclination, and is resting on a steep slope, but the number of anchors and cables from the fleet which have been employed to secure the vessel in her present position have prevented her moving. A store ship with appliances for lightening the Howe has also been sent to Ferrol, and the Spanish authorities have given most cordial assistance.

The official report which has been forwarded to the Admiralty from Ferrol states that five divers have examined the port side of the ship and have found a rent cut in the outer bottom, measuring 10 feet by 1 foot, situated 12 feet below the bilge keel. The inner bottom is apparently uninjured here, but at a spot 103 feet from the bow beings a space 18 feet by 16 feet which is completely wrecked. Here are two holes large enough to crawl through, and the main drain astern can be seen. Further aft is another rent in the outer bottom, and the hull is possibly pierced by another rock 5 feet square and 6 feet high, upon which it rests. The starboard side could not be examined as the ship is lying on her bilge.

A Reuter telegram from Madrid, dated Nov. 8, states that a distinguished officer in the Spanish navy, writing from Ferrol on the evening of Nov. 5, gives the following further particulars in regard to the stranding of the Howe:—"The Howe rests on the rocks without any signs of breaking up. I am, therefore, among those who believe in the probability of her being saved and repaired if the salvage steamers now expected from Gibraltar and England arrive in time. I regret to have to confess that we lack such appliances here. The operation will take some days, and will be a work of difficulty. Our docks are about half a mile distant from the spot where the unfortunate Howe lies. I am told that the Royal Sovereign also touched the Pereiro reef in coming up and veered out of her course, thus causing the Howe to slacken speed. The current was strong in that part of the channel, running probably at the rate of over four miles an hour, and it was precisely at that moment that a tidal current threw the Howe on the reef. Although the present accident is one that might occur to ships of any navy and to any naval officer in the world, it has naturally caused a great deal of comment here, and particularly among those who are always wise after the event."

The special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," who was on board the Howe throughout the naval manœuvres in August last, says:—"More than once in the course of this year's evolutions this handsome battleship proved so erratic in her movements as to tax severely the skill of her officers. Indeed, from the moment I stepped on board off Portland to the time of my disembarking three weeks later in Mount's Bay, the vagaries of her movements afforded a daily topic of conversation. When steaming in single line ahead, a couple of cables—or between 400 and 500 yards—astern of the Rodney, and with a similar distance separating us from the Conqueror, it was often a matter of extreme difficulty for us to keep our proper station. That we got on as well as we did was owing mainly to the constant vigilance of the officers of the watch in counteracting the tendency of the steering gear to carry the ship out to starboard—the very side upon which she seems now to have struck. But as she had already been afloat for upwards of six years, the ways of her helm were believed to have been tolerably well-mastered. I remember very distinctly, however, that on one occasion signal was made to us by semaphore from the flagship "Royal Sovereign" that we were again out of station, and Admiral Fairfax inquired the name of the officer on duty. Fortunately for the junior, we were able to reply that the captain himself was in command. The Admiral's mind was at once set at rest; for Capt. Hastings, being one of the senior captains in the service, was known to be thoroughly trustworthy and incapable of negligence. After this we had no complaints."

THE SERVICES AND THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

THE following correspondence is published in the home papers:—

65 Cornhill, London, E.C., Nov. 7, 1892.

Dear Mr. Waterfield,—With reference to the inquiry into the question of Indian currency reform by the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State, I have to request that you will kindly lay the following inquiry before the Committee.

I am unaware of the exact nature of the reference, but I understand in general terms that it is appointed to inquire into the reform of the Indian currency. Letters have reached me from many civil and military men in the Indian Services asking me whether the Committee intends to investigate the disastrous effect on the Services of the fall in the rupee, and begging me to bring that part of the question before the Committee.

I presume that this is not a matter coming within the purview of the reference, as it does not seem to have any definite bearing on the question of currency reform.

I write, however, in view of the communications above mentioned, to intimate to the Committee that if it should be proposed to include the subject of the effect on the servants of the Government of the existing state of the currency and the necessity of affording some relief to them, I should be glad to be allowed an opportunity of furnishing evidence on that branch of the question.—Yours very truly,

Henry Waterfield, Esq., C.B., (Signed) H. S. KING.

India Office.

India Office, Whitehall, S. W., Nov. 7, 1892.

Dear Sir Henry King,—The Government of India have forwarded upwards of 400 memorials from the officers of Government, stating the grievances under which they suffer from the fall in exchange; and these have been referred to the Currency Committee, some of them being printed as specimens for easy reference.

I should hardly think that more evidence on this point would be requisite; but I will mention to the Committee your willingness to come before them if they desire it.—Believe me, yours faithfully,

HENRY WATERFIELD.

India Office, Whitehall, S. W., Nov. 8, 1892.

Dear Sir Henry King,—The Lord Chancellor says that the case of the officers is so fully presented to the Committee in the memorials, that he thinks it needless to take evidence upon it; especially as the consideration of a remedy for their grievances is rather a matter for the Secretary of State in Council after her has received the Committee's report than for the Committee itself.—Believe me, yours truly,

HENRY WATERFIELD.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT and a special jury resumed the hearing on Nov. 4, at the Guildhall sittings of the Queen's Bench Division, of the case of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of London, India, and China v. The London Produce Brokers' Association Mr. Finlay, Q.C., and Mr. English Harrison appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Bigham, Q.C., and Mr. Loehnis for the defendants. The plaintiffs sought to recover over 14,000l. on certain bills of exchange, of which they were the payees, from the defendants, the acceptors of the bill. The drawers were a firm called Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co., who drew bills on fictitious cargoes, and thereby defrauded the bank of very large sums. Beyts and Craig were both sentenced to two years' imprisonment for these frauds and the Bombay representative of the firm now awaits his trial. Mr. Bigham said he did not for a moment charge the Chartered Mercantile Bank of London, India, and China with fraud. What he submitted was that by their conduct in obtaining the acceptances from the defendants, they represented that the documents were genuine and gave a warrant to that effect. His lordship said that if the plaintiffs believed they were "bona fide" holders for value, they did not thereby give any warranty of genuineness to the acceptors. The jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for 1,48,772l., the full amount. The jury also allowed interest at the rate of 5 per cent., as in their opinion the case never ought to have been defended.

MUCH indignation has been excited in Paris in consequence of reports that the obstinate resistance of the Dahomeyans to the French soldiers was due to the presence in the negro army of Germans and Belgians, who directed the operations and worked the guns. These Europeans having been disowned by their Government, the hope is expressed by Parisian journals that Colonel Dodds will capture and shoot them out of hand.—A letter from a German agent at Whydah states that Behanzin's troops have been trained, not by Germans, but by Portuguese half-castes, a British negro, and a Frenchman.—On Nov. 9 the Minister of Marine received a despatch which occupied five days in transmission, announcing that Colonel Dodds had captured Cana after a vigorous resistance, with the loss of eleven killed and forty-two wounded, and that he expected to capture Abomey without difficulty. The capture of Cana is regarded as the decisive operation of the campaign, and the Minister has sent a telegram to Colonel Dodds informing him that he has been raised to the rank of general. It is expected that he will shortly attack Abomey.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

The following is a list of the successful candidates at the examination of Militia Subalterns and University Candidates for commissions in the Army, held in Sept., 1892. The marks are appended :—

MILITIA CANDIDATES.

CAVALRY.

F H Allhusen, Northumber-Art	1800
S P Yates, 4th Durham L I	1857
A M Tabor, 3rd Essex Regt	1766
W J Robinson, Antrim Art	1735
A R S Lyon-Campbell, 4th Border Regt	1733
C D Field, 4th East Surrey Regt	1731
M H Hall, 3rd Durham L I	1730

ARTILLERY.

E Harding Newman, Suffolk Art	2019
H P Maares, Hants and I W Art	2019
W P L Davies, Donegal Art	2015
W G Thompson, Haddington Art	1957
R H Galwey, Pembroke Art	1910

INFANTRY.

*E A K Muntz, 3rd Shropshire L I	2072
G C H Overton, 5th Royal Fusiliers	2060
H C Wilkie, 4th Lincolnshire Regt	2011
S A Mott, 3rd Norfolk Regt	1997
*H M Taylor, 4th Cheshire Regt	1943
*T J Bolland, 4th Manchester Regt	1938
H H Sutherland, 3rd Hampshire Regt	1927
H C J Bates, 3rd York and Lanc Regt	1917
*J S Bogie, 3rd North Lancashire Regt	1915
J H Bailey, 4th Derbyshire Regt	1913
*E G D De Labilliere, 5th KRRC	1892
E J L K ogh, 3rd R ublin Fus	1886
R E E Kricksentoeck, 2nd Jersey L I	1886
C D L Greenway, 5th R Irish Rifles	1882
C E McVittie, 4th Bedfordshire Regt	1880
T H F Pr on, 3rd East Surrey Regt	1875
A M Tringham, 3rd R West Surrey Regt	1870
T G C Bliss, 4th Lancashire Fus	1864
T H shoubridge, 4th S ffolk Regt	1861
O D Blunt, 4th Lancashire Fus	1858
F W S ling-Church, 4th East Surrey Regt	1856
H H Elliott, 3rd East Yorkshire Regt	1852
C F Meares, Wicklow Art	1842
C C H Pritchard, Arg and Bute Art	1834
S S Flower, 3rd Northumberland Fus	1825
E A C Blake, Fife Art	1825
G N Deans, 7th KRRC	1822
H S Bush, 5th Rifle Brigade	1818
L F Scott, 3rd Suffolk Regt	1815
G M de V De Vere Beauclerk, 3rd R Fus	1814
A C M Allington, Lancashire Art	1811
C C Gordon, 3rd Suffolk Regt	1810
H D W Lloyd, Haddington Art	1807
P H Oakes, 3rd West Riding Regt	1802
W A W Swettenham, Lancashire Art	1800
A G Pratt, 4th Norfolk Regt	1799
P M Dove, 4th Scut Staffordshire Regt	1797
W R Wingfield Digby, 7th KRRC	1795
R C Master, 4th Gloucestershire Regt	1791
F M Watkins, 3rd Wiltshire Regt	1788

UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES.

H W Fife	1602	J C Molony	1401
A W Mahaffy	1502	A W C Sherwood	1351
A M King	1480	H M A Hales	1215

*Elects Indian Staff Corps.

The following is a list of the Militia subalterns recommended for commissions in the Regular Army, who have passed the further literary examination held by the Civil Service Commissoners in Oct., 1892 ; marks as appended :—

Sangster, P B	5691	Colville, F M	3705
James, C	5644	Grant, A	3677
Barry, W T	5393	Douglas, Lord S G	3552
Robinson, L I O	5299	Caldecott, G S	3540
Mark, P	5183	Morris, G B	3535
Bullock, R W	4907	Wynne, R A	3603
Bacchus, J B R	4570	De Salis, E A A	3588
Walker-Leigh, A H C	4445	Holden, J R	3570
Burmester, M G	4358	Granville, B	3544
Granville, Court	4295	M'Mahon, A B	3493
Sheridan, R B	4289	Craven, L B A	3437
Elliott, H R	4195	Scarlet, J L	3362
Candy, C D C	4107	Wilson, W C	3338
Sword, W D	4021	Williams, S S	3277
Chichester, R G I	3926	Clark, E B	3212
Walker, H A	3904	Macdowell, C C	3179
Lambert, R	3756	Westmacott, J	3112

"THE FUTURE OF THE BRITISH ENGINEER."

The above was the subject of the presidential addres delivered on Nov. 8, before a crowded meeting of the members of the Institute of Civil Engineers. Mr. Harrison Hayter, the new president, is a member of the well-known firm of Hawkshaw and Hayter, and has undertaken surveying and other engineering work in all parts of the globe. His subject was a wide one, and time permitted him to deal with it only so far as it affected the civil engineer. He thought that, in spite of the present depression,there was yet a bright outlook, and it was with the purpose of dissipating any dismal forebodings which might be in the minds of some of the younger members of the profession that he had chosen this subject. While dealing with probable engineering work in this country, he stated that, despite the difficulties and delays in the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal, inland waterways might be expected to provide much work for the engineer. Passing on to consider work abroad upon which British engineers have to depend so largely, Mr. Hayter advanced some strong arguments for the construction of a new route to India, consisting of a railway from Alexandretta, a Mediterranean port opposite Cyprus, through the fertile region round the site of the City of Babylon, and on through the valley of the Euphrates, skirting the shores of the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea, to Karrachee. If we do not take up the matter there is (continued the lecturer) every probability that the Germans will do the work. If we did not take care, another route to India would be blocked. Siam, Chili, Peru, Mexico, and Paraguay were other countries whence work might be expected ; and then there was the vast continent of Africa where there is under British protection a country more than twenty times as large as the United Kingdom. Railways, canals, harbours, and irrigation works would certainly be wanted, and steamers for the navigation of Lakes Albert and Victoria Nyanza. Ship railways were also likely to be required if that now being constructed proved to be as great a commercial success as it was sure to be an engineering one.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The Edinburgh and Leith Chambers of Commerce held a Conference on Nov. 9, on the question of currency reform. An apology was received from Mr. A. J. Balfour, M. P., who said that he feared it would be impossible to accept the invitation to the meeting, as he could not deliver more than one speech on this subject. Mr. James Cormack, Chairman of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, said they were met because they were convinced that the very serious depression in trade, industry, manufactures, and agriculture which had been experienced for many years, had been brought about by the changes which had occurred in monetary affairs during the last twenty years. He thought Great Britain had stood aloof long enough on this question. He moved a resolution approving of the action of the British Government in taking part in the International Monetary Conference, and expressing the hope that the result would be the adoption of an international agreement such as would tend to remove some of the evils admitted to exist. Professor Wallace seconded the motion, and after some discussion, it was unanimously adopted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, November 26.

10 p.m.	75·4

SUNDAY, November 27.

6 a.m.	73·1
10 a.m.	79·1
2 p.m.	85·8
6 p.m.	84·2

In the French Chamber, on Nov. 8, M. Chiche urged that Tonquin was in a state of anarchy. M. Jamais, in reply, read extracts from M. de Lanessan's reports affirming and demonstrating the good financial situation of the colony. "If we thought" he said "the work of M. de Lanessan was compromising French interests we should be the first to recall our Governor-General. But there would be no justification for such a measure, and this is why, instead of weakening his authority, I am trying to lighten his task." Finally M. Jamais cited England as a model in its delegation of authority over the military powers to the governors of its colonies. M. Chiche placed before the Chamber the following resolution : "The Chamber, regretting that Tonquin is not well governed, passes to the order of the day." Another resolution was proposed inviting the Government to substitute military for civil administration in Tonquin, and a third requesting the Government to transmit to the Chamber all documents likely to throw light upon the situation. M. Jamais demanded the order of the day pure and simple. The resolution which was finally accepted was proposed by MM. Delpech and Deloncle, and was as follows :—"The Chamber, approving the declarations of the Government, passes to the order of the day." This was voted by 231 votes against 191.

Sir Joseph Barnby has received from Sir Arthur Sullivan a massive silver punch bowl, bearing the following inscription :—"Joseph Barnby, in remembrance of the Leeds Musical Festival, 1892. From his friend, Arthur Sullivan." In a letter accompanying the gift Sir A. Sullivan says : "I am not likely to forget your kindness to me at a critical moment, but you are careless, and have a bad memory for such things. I therefore send you something which shall force you to remember that you were a good friend to me, and that I am very grateful."

MR. FROUDE AT OXFORD.

Mr. Froude, the new Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, delivered his inaugural lecture in the theatre of the University Museum and was cordially received by a large audience.

The Professor said the Cardinals on the election of a new Pope chose occasionally the oldest member of the college in the hope of an early vacancy. The expectation was sometimes disappointed, and the most distinguished Pontificates had been those of men who at their elevation were supposed to have one foot in the grave. He had no such ambitious hope of a long tenure of his own humble office. He was, perhaps, the oldest, or nearly the oldest, member of the University present, and with him at least "vetus summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam." Briefly, he was offered an opportunity of returning to his old University after a long absence. The temptation was too strong to be resisted. He had come back to Oxford, but no more to the Oxford that he knew.

OLD OXFORD GONE.

He left an Oxford which was a centre of vigorous intellectual life, with a circle of remarkable men carrying on a great movement, and making their mark on the outer world. His old friends were in their graves. New schools had sprung up and new modes of teaching. Greek and Latin had lost their old monopoly. Modern languages were studied and modern history and modern philosophy and science. Athletics which used to be a play thing had become a serious pursuit as if they were to have Olympian games again. The celibate seclusion of college life had gone, and, ladies, the horrors of the scholastics—(laughter)—had invaded the sacred precincts. Very few of his contemporaries now survived and their grey hairs told them that they would soon follow, and that in their new birth and regeneration their own part could be but a brief one.

"THE FORTUNES OF MANKIND FOR 1,600 YEARS."

For his own share he was there to teach modern history, and he was reminded at the outset that this was changed too, that there was no such thing as modern history. History was one and continuous from the beginning of things. He never supposed that the human race was created afresh at the Christian era. Still he thought the distinction was a harmless one. He considered that, without offence, he might still regard the Northern Invasion as a period when old things were wound up and a new order begun. Yet, divide history as they would, the surface was still immense. The modern side of it embraced the fortunes of mankind for 1,600 years. Event piled on event over the whole area of the globe with no visible adherence or visible purpose. To examine it all in detail, to learn what those millions of millions of human creatures really did and what they were really like was obviously impossible—impossible from the extent of the subject, and more impossible from the nature of it, because the inquirer himself had no fixed period to stand upon.

AIM OF HUMAN LIFE.

In his own youth, when Bishop Butler was an authority they were taught that they lived under a providential dispensation of which they knew very little. The probable interpretation of their position was, however, that they were in a state of probation, that their life in this world was a school for the training of character, with a view to some ulterior purpose. This purpose was not explained to them, but they had a rule of conduct in their conscience which experience in the long run uniformly sanctioned. Nations and individuals had the same responsibilities. Those who were frugal, pure, honest, and industrious were internally happy and outwardly prosperous. Those who followed pleasure, power, wealth, and luxury were brought to account one way or another, and made to know that they had missed the road. For himself he considered that this explanation was still the most reasonable that had yet been offered.

HUMAN PROGRESS ?

They now heard less than they did on the science of history, and a less ambitious theory had taken its place—that the human race was in a state of progress, which it was the pride and duty of history to record—progress never surer or more exhilarating than in this very age in which they lived. It was now seen clearly that each generation was necessarily wiser than the generation preceding, having inherited all that there was before, and added its own acquisitions. Again, he could but say it might be so. Indisputably, there was progress of a kind, but he was obliged to ask, whither ? Progress from what to what ? Was it so certain that in things most essential they were so much wiser than those who went before them ? He did not believe that the condition of the people in mediæval Europe was so miserable as was pretended. He did not believe that the distribution of the necessaries of life was as unequal as it was at present. Of liberty no doubt, there was a great deal more going now than there used to be. In his reading of English history there was once a warmer relation between high and low, when each class thought more of its duties than its interests, and religion, which was the same to all, was really believed in. Under such conditions inequality was natural and wholesome. Human society was in a healthy condition when the wise ruled the ignorant—ruled with equal-handed authority over high and low, rich and poor.

THE OBJECT OF HISTORY—"TO MAKE VISIBLE ILLUSTRIOUS MEN."

In conclusion, he said if he was to be of any use in his present office he must follow his own lines. He could not at his age work in harness with the athlete of the new studies. He could not teach a philosophy of history, because he had none of his own. Theories shifted from generation to generation, and one ceased to believe in any of them. He knew nothing of, and cared nothing for, what were called laws of development, evolution, or devolution, extension of constitutional privileges from reign to reign, to end in no one know what. To himself the object of history was to discover and make visible illustrious men, and pay them ungrudging honour. "The history of mankind," said Carlyle, "is the history of its great men, to find out these, clean the dirt from them, and place them on their proper pedestals, is the true function of the historian." He could not have a nobler one.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th November, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	23	12	37	75	18
Teheran	27	12	48 p.m.	..	12
Suez	27	2	20 p.m.	..	29

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 27th November, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	29	...	4
,, Kutrachee	...	18	...	1
,, Madras	...	36	...	1

In the field of colonial exploration (says the *Daily News* Paris correspondent) the Duc d'Orleans and his cousin, Prince Henri de Chartres, are becoming sharp rivals. The Duke started on Nov. 8 from Brindisi for Berbera, *via* Aden. At the latter place he is to organise an expedition to Somaliland and the territory lying between it and the Victoria Nyanza. He looks upon it as a region practically unexplored, except about Harrar and the route leading to that place from Berbera. It is also his intention, with the help of surveyors and cartographers, to draw maps of the territory lying between Somaliland and the Victoria Nyanza, and to plant the French flag in all parts where spheres of influence are vaguely defined. The expeditionary body which he is to lead are to take all necessary instruments for a geographical survey, and as far as possible for a geological one also. Prince Boris Czetwertynski is to be to the Duc d'Orleans what M. Bonvalot was to the Prince Henri in his tour in Central Asia. Prince Boris may be regarded as an old East African, having often explored between the coast and Somaliland. Lion hunts are to vary the geographical studies, which this time will not be very deep or extensive, inasmuch as the tour is not to last more than six months.

A day or two ago, says the Rome correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, the Emperor of Austria caused the text of the treaty between Germany, Austria, and Italy to be semi-officially communicated to the Pope, in order to assure his Holiness. The treaty, it is declared, aims before all things at the maintenance of peace, and it also contains a clause dealing with the "Roman question," in which Austria undertakes to bring about an understanding between the Quirinal and the Vatican should the opportunity to do so ever occur.

The election of mayors by the municipal corporations took place in England on November 9, when there were elected 130 Conservatives, 31 Liberal Unionists, 127 Gladstonians, and nine whose politics are not stated. Over thirty are total abstainers and prepared to vote for the direct veto.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, NOV. 8.

Royal Horse Guards—Lt C H Villiers is seconded for special extra regimental employment.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Capt C H Farquharson to be Maj., vice F S Dimond, deceased.

5th Lancers—Lt W E R Collis, from half-pay, to be Capt. vice J F M Fawcett, promoted.

14th Hussars—Lt A M B Gage, from 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Capt, vice W Spencer-Stanhope retired.

19th Hussars—Sergt N F Uniacke from 5th Lancers, to be Second Lt in succession to Lt R M Ross-Johnson, resigned,

Royal Artillery—Lt Col F Galloway, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut-Colonel, is placed on half-pay ; Lieutenant-Colonel T H Lloyd retires on retired pay ; Maj P W H Miles retires on retired pay ; Capt H H Rich, from the Seconded List, to be Capt, vice J S Douglas, Seconded ; Capt C V Hume, from the Seconded List, to be Capt, vice G E W Grierson, deceased ; Lt C M Maxwell resigns his commission ; Gent Cadet H S Seligman, from the R M A, to be Second Lt in succession to Lt G G Boyle, deceased; Gent Cadet the Hon N A Hood, from the R M A, to be Second Lt in succession to Lt C M Maxwell. The dates of promotion of the undermentioned officers are altered as follows :—Maj H O Piers to May 13, 1892, with precedence next to and below Maj A Tracey ; Maj G H Bittleson to May 23, 1892 ; Maj W J Hicks to May 25, 1892: Second Lt J O'Kinealy to Oct 11, 1892.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Buffs (East Kent Regt.)—Capt A H Tylden-Pattenson is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lt A B Drummond is seconded for service with the I S C.

Royal Irish Regt.—Lt J G Edwardes is seconded for service with the I S C.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Lt C A K Johnson is seconded for service with the I S C.

South Wales Borderers.—Lt A S Cobbe is seconded for service with the I S C ; Lt C M Hastings, from 3rd Bn Welsh Regt, to be Seconded Lt, in succession to Lt C A R Scott, promoted.

East Surrey Regt.—Lt S H E Nicholas is seconded for service with the I S C.

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt).—Lt J C M Wheeler is seconded for service with the I S C.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Second-Lt T J M'Leod is seconded for service with the I S C : Gent Cadet E W Brocke, from the R M C, to be Second Lt. vice T J M'Leod.

Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lt-Col G A Hillyard, on completion of four years' service in command of a Battalion, is placed on half pay, Maj and Col the Hon N G Lyttelton to be Lt-Col, vice G A Hillyard.

Hong Kong Regt—Subadar Hasan Ali Khan, from 29th Punjab Inf ; to be Subadar Major. The undermentioned Officers to be Subadars :—Subadar Lal Khan, from 19th Punjab Inf ; Jemadar Firoz Khan from 13th Bengal Inf ; Jemadar Fateh Khan, from 1st Sikh Inf ; Jemadar Saif Ali Khan, from 4th Sikh Inf. The undermentioned Havildars to be Jemadars :—Mirza Nadar Khan, from 33rd Punjab Inf ; Khadi Khan, Nawab Khan, Bakht Ali Khan Gulab Din ; Jemadars Mirza Nadar Khan and Khadi Khan to be Subadars. The undermentioned Havildars to be Jemadars :—Faquir Muhammad Khan Alam, Nur Khan, vice Mirza Nadar Khan, Akbar Shah, vice Khadi Khan. To be Jemadars on probation :—Ghulam Jilani Khan, Muhammad Abdullah Sirdar Khan.

Staff—Col S J Nicholson from half-pay, to be a Brigadier-General on the Staff to command the Royal Artillery at Malta, with the temporary rank of Maj-Gen, vice Maj-Gen O H A Nicholls, R A, appointed to command the Troops in the Woolwich District.

Royal Military Academy—Lt H Coningham, R A, to be Lieutenant of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets vice Capt H St G Ross, R A, who vacated that appointment on promotion.

Lt-Gen W H Caine, Royal (late Madras) Artillery retires on an Indian pension and extra annuity.

Supernumerary Maj-Gen Sir F W Grenfell, G C M G, K C B, Deputy Ajutant-General for Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers, to be Maj-Gen vice F. Morley, deceased.

Lt-Col and Col A E Garnault Royal (late Bengal, Artiliery, from Indian Supernumerary List, retires on an Indian pension and extra annuity.

Lt-Cols B H Woodward and R E Kelsall, half pay, retire on retired pay.

Capt C H Crofton, retired pay R A, is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Gen Sir H A Smith, K C M G, R A, Governor and Commander-in Chief of Malta, who would in the ordinary course be liable to compulsory retirement on the 25th inst. on reaching the age of sixty seven is to be retained as a Supernumerary on the Active list until Jan 1, 1894.

Col C P Temple, D S O, half-pay, late 1st Bn Berkshire, succeeds Col F C Ruxton in the command of the Worcestershire Regimental District on the 19th prox.

Col A A Baker, Army Service Corps, D A A G at Portsmouth, has been appointed to the same post at Hongkong, in place of Lt-Col Clayton, who has completed his term of service.

Col W A Danna, commanding the Army Service Corps in London, has been appointed to succeed Col A A Baker at Portsmouth.

Lt-Col H Cameron, half-pay, has been appointed First class Recruiting Staff Officer at Birmingham from the 12th inst.

Lt-Col F W Nind, R A, retired, has been appointed Secretary of the United Service Proprietary College, Westward Ho.

Bt Lt-Col F J Kempster, D S O. Rl Muunster Fus, now serving in the Egyptian Army, has been directed to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment as second in command.

The command of the 1st Bn Durham L I will be given to Maj W Gordon, while Capt H S FitzGerald, D A A G, Bombay, will obtain the vacant majority.

Maj A H Nourse, Rl West Surrey Regt, has been ordered to India on the 24th, as second in command of the 2nd Battalion.

Maj G A Cockburn, R E, has been appointed Major of the Training Battalion, School of Military Engineering, vice Maj R C Maxwell, appointed to command of the 17th (Field) Co. at Chatham.

Maj W Peacocke, C M G, R E, has been appointed Secretary R A and R E Works Committee, War Office, vice Lt-Col H Jekyll, C M G, appointed Private Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—G A Callaghan, to Alacrity (Nov. 17) ; L C Stuart, to President, additional (Nov.12 ; W D Morrish, to Shannon, for coastguard ; at Valencia (Nov. 11).

Inspector of Machinery J Wotton has been promoted to the rank of Chief Inspector of Machinery in her Majesty's Fleet (Oct. 15).

Chief Engineer, J Langmaid has been advanced to the rank of Staff Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet (Nov. 1).

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Cabl. Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar about noon on Wednesday, 30th inst.

The Duke of York has returned to England after a stay of nine weeks in Germany, during which period he has been principally resident in the house of Professor Ihne, at Heidelberg. The Duke is to pass the winter with his parents at Sandringham, and he will accompany them to the South of Europe in January. The Duke of York is not expected to take up his residence at St. James's Palace until the middle of April. The Duke's apartments have not yet been furnished, but the decoration of the sitting-rooms is now being completed, and the house has been fitted with the electric light. The interior has been entirely reconstructed, and the alterations and improvements which have been carried out have made it into a very nice house ; but there is neither a smoking-room nor a billiard-room, and not a ray of sunshine ever penetrates to the apartments, which look out over Cleveland-row. The principal drawing-room is being decorated in crimson and gold, which has a fine effect. The small drawing-room is in olive green. There is a most comfortable dining-room, and a capital library, which will probably be used as a smoking-room.

The United States Government has received notice that Great Britain has assumed the Protectorate of the Gilbert Islands. The King of Butaritari, an island of that group, has earnestly appealed to the United States against Great Britain to establish an American protectorate. The United States declined to comply with this request, pointing out that it has steadfastly declined to interfere with the well-defined colonisation system agreed upon by Great Britain and Germany regarding the division between those two countres of the unannexed island groups of Polynesia.

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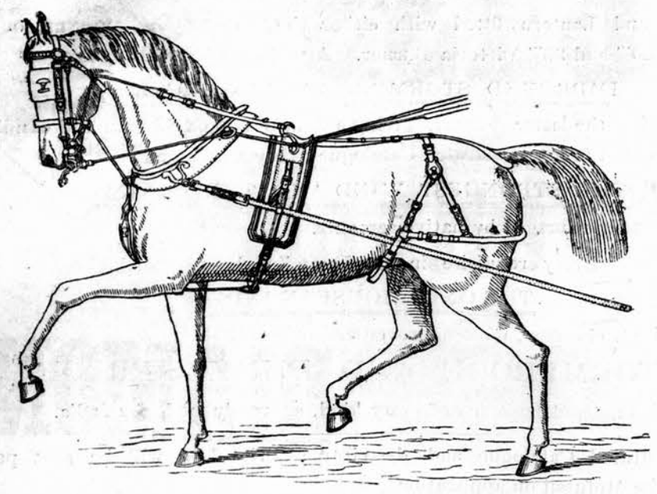
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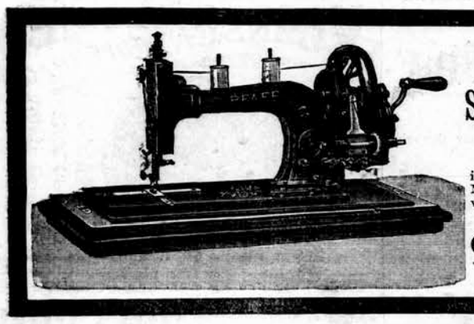
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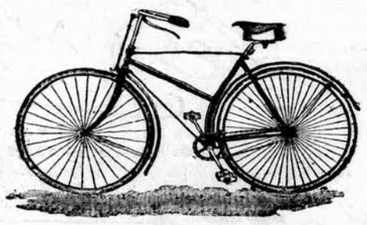
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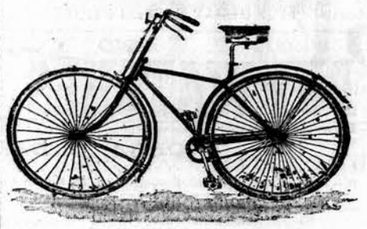
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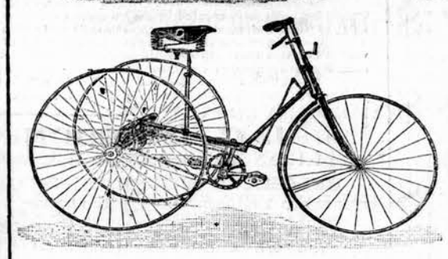
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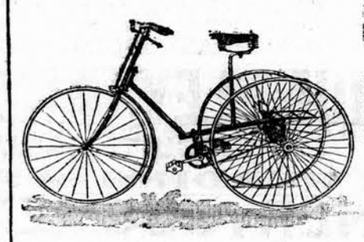
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"Good Luck" Ring,
Diamond Centre.
Rs. 4 Cash.



3107 G.
Gold Twist Ring.
Rs. 45 Cash.



3108 G.
Gold Bangle.
Rs. 55 Cash.



3109 G.
Pearl and Tiger Claw Brooch.
Rs. 45 Cash.



3110 G.
Platinum and Gold "Golf"
Brooch, Pearl Centre, Rs. 36 Cash.



3111 G.
Gold Twist Bangle.
Rs. 102 Cash.

NEW YEARS GIFTS



3112 G.
Gold Knot Ring.
Rs. 30 Cash.



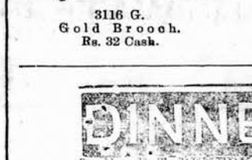
3113 G.
Gold Knot Ring
Rs. 30 Cash.



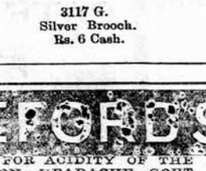
3114 G.
Gold and Pearl Brooch.
Rs. 25 Cash.



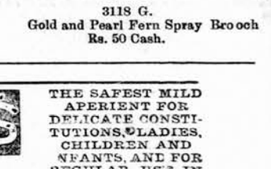
3115 G.
Gold Arrow Brooch, Pearl Centre.
Rs. 25 Cash.



3116 G.
Gold Brooch.
Rs. 32 Cash.



3117 G.
Silver Brooch.
Rs. 6 Cash.



3118 G.
Gold and Pearl Fern Spray Brooch
Rs. 50 Cash.

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MAGNESIA
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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
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